

IDEAS.

Life is not enjoying, nor seeming, nor getting; life is doing and being. He lives most, not who laughs most, shows most, or has most, but who does most, and is most. James Harper gave sententiously the estimate of all noble living, when he said, "My problem has always been to see, not how few but how many hours I could labor." This is the secret of all true living, because the problem of every true man is to see how much he can add to the sum of humanity's true wealth. Of all current lies there are few more pernicious than this: "The world owes me a living." The world owes you nothing, unless by your own achievement you have made it your debtor. The man who imagines that the world owes him a living has taken the first step toward knavery; the second step is taken when he tries to collect a debt which is not due him. The greater his success, the greater thief he is, if he takes out of the world more than he has put into it.—Lyman Abbott.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

The Kentucky House on Monday passed the Personal Liability Bill and also a measure permitting the fermentation of sweet wines.

A decision made this week by the U. S. Supreme Court in some Michigan railroad cases has been interpreted as making it certain that the Railroad Rate bill now before the Senate needs amendment along the line of providing for a review of rates by a court.

The strike situation is not so serious today. It has been decided to allow miners to remain at work in the bituminous fields where the conditions demanded by the strike leaders are allowed. The public is not in the fullest sympathy with the strikers as it was several years ago. The demands are more exacting and are aimed at the making of the mining business a monopoly for the union miners. There will be a further conference of the anthracite operators and miners. Many foreigners are moving out of the anthracite region and some of them are going home.

An illustration of the working of the tariff is to be found in the ground of an appeal to Congress for protection that comes from Michigan. There are several Dutch colonies in the United States the members of which wear wooden shoes. These shoes are also worn by market gardeners to a considerable extent. A firm in Michigan manufactures these shoes and they are also imported from Holland. The Michigan manufacturers have asked for a duty of 123 per cent on imported shoes on the ground that they cannot compete with foreign workmen. Congress is asked to tax the few who wear wooden shoes for the benefit of a small manufacturing enterprise. It is time this sort of thing was done away with.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

According to the New York World, an expedition is to set out shortly from Europe in three large steamships, which are already under contract. They are to carry about 5,000 volunteers with the following arms and ammunition: Eight thousand Mauser rifles of the latest pattern, 24,000 rounds of cartridges, 500,000 shells, 8 rapid fire guns, 8,000 army belts, 1,000 officers' swords, 1,000 officers' revolvers, 3,000 machetes and swords, and other supplies. This expedition is for the purpose of overturning the Castro government in Venezuela and setting up a stable government there. It is also said that merchants of New York, London, and Paris are financing the expedition.

It is said that hostilities are imminent between the Russian troops remaining in Manchuria and the Chinese soldiers. Russia is slow in evacuating the country according to treaty, and the Chinese, influenced by Japan, are moving forward. Demobilization of the Russian army has stopped and the Russian Commander-in-Chief has issued instructions to prepare for eventualities. It will be adding insult to injury if Russia is now whipped by China.

The Algiers conference has at last come to an agreement and, although France has not gained all she asked for, Germany has lost on nearly every line. France and Spain are to police the country and France has the Atlantic port cities. The bank is to be financed by several nations but France has the balance of stock. Either Germany has been outweighed in the conference or she never expected to get anything, but went into the contest with the expectation of laying the foundation for something else, like a free hand in her advance toward Persia.

QUARANTINE BILL.

The Measure Placing Control Under Secretary of Treasury Passed the House.

TO SELECT SUITABLE STATIONS.

Bill Regulates Common Carriers in Transporting Freight and Baggage From Fever Infected Points.

Appropriation of \$500,000, or So Much As May Be Necessary To Carry Out the Provisions of the Measure Made.

Washington, April 4.—By a vote of 202 to 26 the house passed the national quarantine bill. The bill places the control of all quarantine stations, grounds and anchorages under the secretary of the treasury and directs that as soon as practicable after the approval of the act, he shall select and designate such suitable places for them and establish the same at such points on or near the seacoast of the United States, on the Mexican border as in his judgment are best suited for the same in order to prevent the introduction of yellow fever into the United States. The bill further gives the secretary of the treasury the right to establish a quarantine station at the Dry Tortugas and at such other points at or near seacoasts (not to exceed four in the aggregate) as he deems necessary.

Interstate Commerce.

The bill also provides that every common carrier engaged in interstate commerce shall receive and carry through any state or territory, passengers, freight and baggage which may have been discharged and properly certified in accordance with the regulation of the public health and marine hospital service, and every person interfering with or obstructing such carrier or any passenger or any instrumentality of commerce in any such carriage or journey shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding \$300, or be imprisoned for a period not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court; it is provided that this section shall not be construed as giving authority to any person to debark or unload freight in any locality contrary to the lawful regulations.

The bill carries an appropriation of \$500,000, or so much as may be necessary to carry the provisions of the bill into effect.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

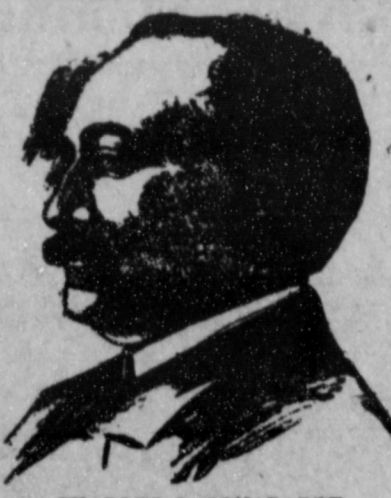
House Committee Authorized Favorable Report on the Senate Bill.

Washington, April 4.—The house committee on military affairs authorized a favorable report on the senate bill reorganizing the medical department of the army. The bill was amended by cutting down the number of colonels from 16 to 14; of lieutenant colonels from 24 to 20; of majors from 110 to 100. A provision is inserted that any officer of the medical service corps provided for in the bill who is subject to censure and who shall refuse to accept shall forfeit his commission. Under the bill the corps will consist of a surgeon general with the rank of brigadier general, 14 colonels, 20 lieutenant colonels, 100 majors and 300 captains.

SECRETARY OF NAVY'S POWER.

That Official Can Dismiss, But Not Reinstall, Midshipmen.

Washington, April 4.—Secretary Bonaparte was advised by the attorney general that the authority of the secretary of the navy to appoint and dismiss midshipmen does not embrace the power to reinstate. Inquiry was



CHARLES J. BONAPARTE.

made by Mr. Bonaparte in connection with the effort of Senator Bailey and Representative Burleson, of Texas, to have Midshipman John Paul Bean, of Texas, reinstated.

Zion's Financial Manager.

Zion City, Ill., April 4.—Deacon William D. Yerger, the present head of the Christian Catholic church in Cincinnati, will be the financial manager of Zion City under the reorganization now in progress here.

DOWIE GIVES OUT A STATEMENT.

OFFICIALLY DISMISSES SIX OF HIS OVERSEERS.

Cancels Voliva's Power of Attorney and Ousts Granger as General Financial Manager of Zion.

Ocotlan, Mex., April 4.—The following statement was made public by John Alexander Dowie:

John Alexander Dowie, first apostle of the Christian Catholic Apostolic church, in Zion, has treated with contempt the powerless allegations of his opposition by six of his overseers, headed by Voliva.

Dowie admits having taken the following action:

First—He has officially dismissed Overseers Voliva, Piper, Exell, Brasfield, Cantel, Speicher.

Second—He has cancelled Voliva's power of attorney.

Third—He has dismissed Granger from the office of general financial manager.

Fourth—He has appointed Deacon Fielding Wilhite as Granger's successor and has given him power of attorney.

Fifth—He has taken the necessary legal steps to protect his estate and the vast interests of Zion.

Sixth—Deacon James F. Peters, general manager of the Zion railroad affairs, is arranging transportation for the immediate return of the first apostle and party to Zion City.

He will probably give further information Wednesday and meanwhile asks his friends throughout the world not to be anxious concerning Zion or himself.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.

The Ohio River is On Fire Near Sewickley, Pa.

Pittsburg, April 4.—The Ohio river is burning. Flames 30 feet high are leaping from the surface of the stream near Sewickley, Pa., and there is little hope of the conflagration being checked for a time. The blaze is still burning with unabated fury. During the night the flames brightly illuminated the hills, river and valley for miles around, and hundreds of residents of Sewickley and Coraopolis gathered on the banks to witness the sight, which was one of exceptional beauty. About 10 feet from the southern bank of the river at a point where the water is about three feet in depth, there is a huge pillar of red flame. It is about six feet in diameter and over 30 feet high, and dances and leaps about the surface of the river, a fiery menace to navigation. This remarkable phenomenon is caused by the ignition of a great leak in the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Co.'s 12-inch gas main, which passes under the river.

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA.

President Roosevelt Gave a Dinner in Honor of Him and His Party.

Washington, April 4.—President Roosevelt gave a dinner at the white house in honor of the governor general of Canada and Countess Gray and their party. The visitors, who in addition to Earl and Lady Gray, include their daughter, Lady Sibyl Gray, Lady Alexander Devere Beauclerc and Col. Hanbury Williams, arrived here from New York and went direct to the white house, where they were overnight guests of the president. They will remain in the city for several days. Among those invited to meet the distinguished visitors were the British Ambassador and Lady Durand, Secretary and Mrs. Root, Speaker Cannon, Senator Lodge, Representative and Mrs. Longworth, Attorney General Moody, Secretary and Mrs. Bonaparte and Rr. Adm. and Mrs. Cowles.

SOUTHERNER FOR PRESIDENT.

Senator Frazer Addressed the Tennessee Society of New York.

New York, April 4.—United States Senator James B. Frazer, of Tennessee, in the course of a speech at the annual dinner of the Tennessee society of New York, at the Waldorf-Astoria, said:

"If we of the south want to nominate a southern man for the presidency, we have a perfect right to do so, and if we do he should not lose a single vote because he comes from the south. There is no new south," continued the speaker. "It is the same old south. We are all true Americans, and have the love of constitutional liberty."

LADY OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

Mrs. Roosevelt Entertained the Members of President Palma's Family.

Havana, April 4.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Tuesday entertained the members of President Palma's family at 5 o'clock tea on board the government yacht Mayflower. President and Mrs. Palma were not present, owing to the fact that the president was suffering from slight indisposition.

Minister Morgan Tuesday morning took the Roosevelt party in an automobile to Mariel, a suburb of Havana.

George S. Paul Promoted.

Washington, April 4.—Postmaster General Cortelyou announced the promotion of George S. Paul, of Ohio, to the position of postmaster clerk of the post office department.

TAKEN OUT ALIVE.

Thirteen French Miners Endured Unspeakable Horrors For 20 Days in a Mine.

LIVED ON PUTRID HORSE MEAT.

Amid Midnight Darkness and in the Terrible Stench From Scores of Decaying Human Corpses.

All Rescued From the Courrieres Mines Showed Effects of Their Experiences, Being Emaciated, Exhausted and Blinded.

Lens, France, March 31.—The disaster at the Courrieres coal mines had a startling sequel Friday when 13 miners were taken out alive after having endured unspeakable horrors during 20 days of entombment. The story of the survivors so far as it has been told discloses that they lived for many days on putrid horse meat amid total darkness and in the stench from scores of decaying corpses. The presence of human flesh would speedily have forced the starving men to resort to the last desperate extremity if they had not been rescued. The survivors were sturdy young miners from 17 to 25 years of age, except their leader, Henri Nemy, who is 35 years old. All show the terrible effects of their experiences, being emaciated, exhausted and blinded. Their rescue caused a temporary nervous lucidity during which they greeted their relatives and graphically related their sufferings.

There was touching scenes as wives and mothers greeted those whom they had long given up as dead. Crowds besieged the hospitals to which the men were taken, cheering the survivors and imprecating the ineffective nature of the salvage work that followed immediately after the disaster.

The rescue of these 13 men revived the hope in many families that others are alive and the relatives of those whose bodies have not been recovered clamorously demanded that efforts be redoubled to bring out any possible survivors.

There is a report that in addition to the 13 men who were brought up out of the mine Friday, there were five others who came with them—almost to the bottom of the pit, but were unable to come further on account of exhaustion.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

Effort To Be Made To Organize a National Association.

Atlanta, Ga., March 29.—A session of the blue and gray state organizations was held here with the expectation that the formation of a national organization which will perpetuate without distinction between north and south the memory of those who fought on either side in that memorable conflict will be effected. A score of states, from California to Maine, and from Texas to Michigan were represented by nearly 600 veterans who listened to addresses from the view point of those who wore both uniforms. The utmost harmony prevailed in every utterance and the keynote of all was an earnest desire that the differences of the past, which were settled more than 40 years ago, shall be forgotten in the unity of the future.

Gov. Pattison's Condition.

Columbus, O., April 4.—The bulletin issued by the physicians at 11:30 o'clock Tuesday night on Gov. Pattison is but a repetition of others given out. There has been practically no change in the past 48 hours, and reports from the residence are to the effect that he is slowly improving.

Newspaper Plant Damaged By Fire. Buffalo, N. Y., April 3.—A fire broke out on the second floor of the office of the Buffalo Times, an afternoon paper, at an early hour Tuesday morning, spreading quickly, gained control of a large portion of the building. The loss will reach \$200,000.

Called on President Palma.

Havana, April 3.—Mrs. Roosevelt and her children called on President Palma. President Palma sent a state coach to the wharf to receive Mrs. Roosevelt and the children and an aide-de-camp escorted them to the palace.

A State Tuberculosis Hospital. Des Moines, Ia., April 4.—The state legislature made an appropriation of \$10,000 to begin the erection of a state tuberculosis hospital and the prosecution of a general educational campaign for checking the disease in Iowa.

Strike Promoters Exiled.

St. Petersburg, April 3.—M. Annensky, a well-known writer, and M. Orloff, president of the railroad congress, which ordered the railroad strike of last fall, have been exiled to Archangel by administrative order.

Alien Arrivals in New York.

Albany, N. Y., April 2.—During the last three months of 1905 there were 165,540 alien arrivals at the port of New York, according to the quarterly bulletin of the state department of labor, just made.

You doubtless appreciate prompt, painstaking attention to the details of your banking business. This is where we can be of real service to you.



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Berea Banking Co.
Capital \$25,000
BEREA, KENTUCKY
We pay interest on deposits

AT WELCH'S

Day in and day out you will find better prices and more dependable merchandise at our store than at any other place in Madison county. We have the largest and most complete stock in this and adjoining counties, bought for spot cash, no time or discount, consisting of Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Clothing, Hardware, Groceries, Field Seeds, and the cheapest Drug Store on earth, a Druggist in charge, so that one Doctor never gets to fill another Doctor's prescriptions.

Some of the Prices

Obelisk Flour.....	.60
Gold Medal Flour.....	.55
Meal.....	.25
Dry Salt Meat.....	.08 and .09
Lenox Soap.....	.03 or 2 for .05
Clairett Soap.....	.05 or 3 for .10
Ivory Soap.....	.05 or 6 for .25
Sugar, brown.....	.04
Sugar, granulated.....	.05
Tomatoes.....	.05

Studebaker Wagons and Oliver Plows and it looks like everybody trades at

WELCH'S

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Little Hard-Times Store

To buy your Groceries, Shoes, Clothing, Feed Stuffs, Locust Posts, Shingles, American Wire Fence, Plows, Hose, Hames, Chains, Osborne Machinery and all the good things that I have for you.

I want your trade, no matter who you are, if prices are not right do not buy.

A. P. SETTLE, Jr.

Phone 40.

OUR SERIAL

Under the Red Robe

By STANLEY J. WEYMAN

CHAPTER V.—CONTINUED.

Doubtless he had dropped the jewels in the hurry of his start from the inn that night! Doubtless, too, he carried them in that bizarre hiding-place for the sake of safety, considering it unlikely that robbers, if he fell into their hands, would take the satchel from him; as still less likely that they would suspect it to contain anything of value. Everywhere it would pass for a love-gift, the work of his mistress.

Nor did my penetration stop there. To one the gems were family property, the last treasure of the house; and M. de Cocheoret, when I saw him at the inn, was on the way to convey them out of the country; either to secure them from seizure by the government, or to raise money by selling them—money to be spent in some last desperate enterprise. For a day or two, perhaps, after leaving Cocheoret, while the mountain road and its chances occupied his thoughts, he had not discovered his loss. Then he had searched for the precious satchel, missed it, and returned foot-foot on his tracks.

I was certain that I had hit on the true solution; and all that night I sat wakeful in the darkness, pondering what I should do. The stones, unmet as they were, could never be traced. To all intents they were mine—mine, to do with as I pleased! Fifteen thousand crowns!—perhaps 20,000 crowns!—and to leave at six in the morning, whether I would or no! I might leave for Spain with the jewels in my pocket. I confess I was tempted. The gems were so fine that I doubt not some indifferently honest man would have sold salvation for them. But a Berault's honor? No! I was tempted, but not for long. Thank God, a man may be reduced to living by the fortunes of the dice and may even be called by a woman spy and coward without becoming a thief. The temptation soon left me—I take credit for it—and I felt to thinking of this and that plan for making use of them. Once it occurred to me to take the jewels to the cardinal and buy my pardon with them; again, to use them as a trap to capture Cocheoret; again to—then about five in the morning, as I sat up on my wretched pallet, while the first light stole slowly in through the cobwebbed, hay-scented lattice, there came to me the real plan, the plan of plans, on which I acted.

It charmed me. I smacked my lips over it and hugged myself and felt my eyes dilate in the darkness, as I conned it. It seemed cruel, it seemed mean; I cared nothing. Mademoiselle had boasted of her victory over me, of her woman's wits and her acuteness; and of my dullness. She had said her grooms should flog me, she had rated me as if I had been a dog. Very well; we would see now whose brains were the better, whose was the master mind, whose should be the whipping.

The one thing required by my plan was that I should get speech with her; that done, I could trust myself and my new-found weapon for the rest. But that was absolutely necessary; and seeing that there might be some difficulty about it, I determined to descend as if my mind were made up to go; then, on pretense of saddling my horse, I would slip away on foot and lie in wait near the chateau until I saw her come out. Or if I could not effect my purpose in that way—either by reason of the landlord's vigilance, or for any other cause—my course was still easy. I would ride away and when I had proceeded a mile or so, tie up my horse in the forest and return to the wooden bridge. Thence I could watch the garden and front of the chateau until time and chance gave me the opportunity I sought.

So I saw my way quite clearly; and when the fellow below called me, reminding me rudely that I must be going and that it was six o'clock, I was ready with my answer. I shouted sulkily that I was coming, and, after a decent delay, I took up my saddle and bags and went down.

Viewed by the cold morning light, the inn room looked more smoky, more grimy, more wretched than when I had last seen it. The goodwife was not visible. The fire was not lighted. No provision, not so much as a stirrup-cup or bowl of porridge cheered the heart. I looked around, sniffing the stale smell of last night's lamp and grunted. "Are you going to send me out fasting?" I said, affecting a worse humor than I felt.

The landlord was standing by the window, stooping over a great pair of frayed and furrowed thigh-boots, which he was laboring to cotten with copious grease. "Mademoiselle ordered no breakfast," he answered, with a malicious grin.

"Well, it does not much matter," I replied grandly. "I shall be at Auch by noon."

"That is as may be," he answered, with another grin. I did not understand him, but I had something else to think about, and I opened the door and stepped out, intending to go to the stable. Then in a second I comprehended. The cold air laden with wood-

land moisture met me and went to my bones; but it was not that which made me shiver. Outside the door, in the road, sitting on horseback in silence, were two men. One was Clon. The other, who held a spare horse by the rein—my horse—was a man I had seen at the inn, a rough, shock-headed, hard-bitten fellow. Both were armed and Clon was booted. His mate rode barefoot, with a rusty spur strapped to one heel.

The moment I saw them a sure and certain fear crept into my mind; it was that made me shiver. But I did not speak to them. I went in again and closed the door behind me. The landlord was putting on the boots. "What does this mean?" I said hoarsely. I had a clear prescience of what was coming. "Why are these men here?"

"Orders," he answered laconically. "Whose orders?" I retorted. "Whose?" he answered bluntly. "Well, Monsieur, that is my business. Enough that we mean to see you out of the country, and out of harm's way." "But if I will not go?" I cried. "Monsieur will go," he answered coolly. "There are no strangers in the village to-day," he added, with a significant smile.

"Do you mean to kidnap me?" I replied, in a rage. Behind the rage was something—I will not call it terror, for the brave feel no terror—but it was akin to it. I had had to do with rough men all my life, but there was a grimness and truculence in the aspect of these three that shook me. When I thought of the dark paths and narrow lanes and cliff-sides we must traverse, whichever road we took, I trembled.

"Kidnap you, Monsieur?" he answered, with an everyday air. "That is as you please to call it. One thing is certain, however," he continued, maliciously touching an arquebuss which he had produced and set up-right against a chair while I was at the door; "if you attempt the slightest resistance, we shall know how to put an end to it, either here or on the road."

I drew a deep breath. The very imminence of the danger restored me to the use of my faculties. I changed my tone and laughed aloud. "So that is your plan, is it?" I said. "The sooner we start the better, then. And the sooner I see Auch and your back turned, the more I shall be pleased."

He rose. "After you, Monsieur," he said.

I could not restrain a slight shiver. His newborn politeness alarmed me more than his threats. I knew the man and his ways, and I was sure that it boded ill for me.

But I had no pistols, and only my sword and knife, and I knew that resistance at this point must be worse than vain. I went out faintly, therefore, the landlord coming after me with his saddle and bags.

The street was empty, save for the two waiting horsemen who sat in their saddles looking doggedly before them. The sun had not yet risen, the air was raw. The sky was gray, cloudy and cold. My thoughts flew back to the morning on which I had found the satchel—at that very spot, almost at that very hour; and for a moment I grew warm again at the thought of the little packet I carried in my boot. But the landlord's dry manner, the sullen silence of his two companions, whose eyes steadily refused to meet mine, chilled me again. For an instant the impulse to refuse to mount, to refuse to go, was almost irresistible; then, knowing the madness of such a course, which might and probably would, give the men the chance they desired, I crushed it down and went slowly to my stirrup.

"I wonder you do not want my sword," I said by way of sarcasm, as I swung myself up.

"We are not afraid of it," the innkeeper answered gravely. "You may keep it—for the present."

I made no answer—what answer had I to make?—and we rode at a foot-pace down the street; he and I leading, Clon and the shock-headed man bringing up the rear. The leisurely mode of our departure, the absence of hurry or even haste, the men's indifference whether they were seen, or what was thought, all served to sink my spirits, and deepen my sense of peril. I felt that they suspected me, that they more than half guessed the nature of my errand at Cocheoret, and that they were not minded to be bound by mademoiselle's orders. In particular I augured the worst from Clon's appearance. His lean, malevolent face and sunken eyes, his very dumbness chilled me. Mercy had no place there.

We rode soberly, so that nearly half an hour elapsed before we gained the brow from which I had taken my first look at Cocheoret. Among the dwarf oaks whence I had viewed the valley we paused to breathe our horses and the strange feelings with which I looked back on the scene may be imagined. But I had short time for indulging in sentiment or recollections. A curt word and we were moving again.

A quarter of a mile farther on the road to Auch dipped into the valley. When we were already half-way down this descent the inn-keeper suddenly stretched out his hand and caught my rein. "This way!" he said.

I saw he would have me turn into a by-path leading south-westwards—a mere track, faint and little trodden and encroached on by trees, which led I knew not whither. I checked my horse. "Why?" I said rebelliously. "Do you think I do not know the road? This is the way to Auch."

"To Auch—yes," he answered bluntly. "But we are not going to Auch."

"Whither then?" I said angrily. "You will see presently," he replied, with an ugly smile.

"Yes, but I will know now!" I retorted, passion getting the better of

me. "I have come so far with you. You will find it more easy to take me farther, if you will tell me your plans."

"You are a fool!" he cried, with a snarl.

"Not so," I answered. "I ask only to know whither I am going."

"Into Spain," he said. "Will that satisfy you?"

"And what will you do with me there?" I asked, my heart giving a great bound.

"Hand you over to some friends of ours," he answered curtly. "If you behave yourself. If not, there is a shorter way and one that will save us some traveling. Make up your mind, Monsieur. Which shall it be?"

CHAPTER VI.

UNDER THE PIC DU MIDI.

So that was their plan. Two or three hours to the southward, the long white glittering wall stretched east and west above the brown woods. Beyond that lay Spain. Once across the border, I might be detained, if no worse happened to me, as a prisoner of war; for we were then at war with Spain on the Italian side. Or I might be handed over to one of the savage bands, half smugglers, half brigands, that held the passes; or be delivered—worst fate of all—into the power of the French exiles, at whom some would be likely to recognize me and cut my throat.

"It is a long way into Spain," I muttered, watching in a kind of fascination Clon handling his pistols.

"I think you will find the other road longer still!" the landlord answered grimly. "But choose, and be quick about it."

They were three to one, and they had firearms. In effect I had no choice. "Well, if I must I must!" I cried, making up my mind with seeming recklessness. "Vogue la galere! Spain be it. It will not be the first time I have heard the dons talk."

The men nodded, as much as to say that they had known what the end would be; the landlord released my rein; and in a trice we were riding down the narrow track, with our faces set towards the mountains.

On one point my mind was now more easy. The men meant fairly by me; and I had no longer to fear, as I had feared, a pistol shot in the back at the first convenient ravine. As far as that went I might ride in peace. On the other hand, if I let them carry me across the border my fate was sealed. A man set down without credentials or guards among the wild desperadoes who swarmed in war time in the Asturian passes might consider himself fortunate if an easy death fell to his lot. In my case I could make a shrewd guess what would happen. A single nod of meaning, one muttered word, dropped among the savage men with whom I should be left, and the diamonds hidden in my boot would go neither to the cardinal nor back to mademoiselle—nor would it matter to me whither they went.

So while the others talked in their taciturn fashion, or sometimes grinned at my gloomy face, I looked out over the brown woods with eyes that saw, yet did not see. The red squirrel swarming up the trunk, the startled pige that rushed away grunting from their feast of mast, the solitary rider who met us, armed to the teeth and passed northward after whispering with the landlord—all these I saw. But my mind was not with them. It was groping and feeling about like a hunted mole for some way of escape. For time pressed. The slope we were on was growing steeper. By-and-by we fell into a southward valley and began to follow it steadily upwards, crossing and recrossing a swiftly rushing stream. The snow-peaks began to be hidden behind the rising bulk of hills that overhung us; and sometimes we could see nothing before or behind but the wooded walls of our valley rising sheer and green a thousand paces on either hand, with gray rocks half masked by fern and ivy getting here and there through the firs and alders.

It was a wild and sombre scene even at that hour, with the midday sun shining on the rushing water and drawing the scent out of the pines; but I knew that there was worse to come and sought desperately for some rise by which I might at least separate the men. Three were too many; with one I might deal. At last, when I had cudgelled my brain for an hour and almost resigned myself to a sudden charge on the men single-handed—a last desperate resort—I thought of a plan, dangerous, too, and almost desperate, but which still seemed to promise something. It came of my fingers resting in my pocket on the fragments of the orange satchel, which, without having any particular design in my mind, I had taken care to bring with me. I had torn the satchel into four pieces—four corners. As I played mechanically with them, one of my fingers fitted into one, as into a glove; a second finger into another. And the plan came.

Still, before I could move in it, I had to wait until we stopped to bait the flagging horses, which we did about noon at the head of the valley. Then, pretending to drink from the stream, I managed to secure unseen a handful of pebbles, slipping them into the same pocket with the morsels of stuff. On getting to horse again, I carefully fitted a pebble, not too tightly, into the largest scrap and made ready for the attempt.

The landlord rode on my left, abreast of me; the other two knaves behind. The road at this stage favored me, for the valley, which drained the bare uplands that lay between the lower spurs and the base of the real mountains, had become wide and shallow. Here were no trees and the path was a mere sheep-track covered with short crisp grass and running sometimes on this bank of the stream and sometimes on that.

I waited until the ruffian beside me turned to speak to the men behind. The moment he did so and his eyes were averted, I slipped out the scrap of satin in which I had placed the pebble and balancing it carefully on my right thigh as I rode, I flipped it forward with all the strength of my thumb and finger. I meant it to fall a few paces before us in the path, where it could be seen. But alas for my hopes! At the critical moment my horse started, my finger struck the scrap askant, the pebble flew out, and the bit of stuff fluttered into a whin-bush close to my stirrup—and was lost!

I was bitterly disappointed, for the same thing might happen again and I had now only three scraps left. But fortune favored me, by putting it into my neighbor's head to plunge into a hot debate with the shock-headed man on the nature of some animals seen on a distant brow; which he said were lizards, while the other maintained that they were common goats. He continued, on this account, to ride with his face turned the other way. I had time to fit another pebble into the second piece of stuff and sliding it on to my thigh, poised it and flipped it.

This time my finger struck the missile fairly in the middle and shot it so far and so truly that it dropped in the path ten paces in front of us. The moment I saw it fall I kicked my neighbor's nag in the ribs; it started, and, turning in a rage, hit it. The next instant he pulled it almost on its haunches.

"Saint Grist!" he cried, and sat glaring at the bit of yellow satin, his face turned purple and his jaw fallen.

"What is it?" I said, staring at him in turn. "What is the matter, fool?"

"Matter?" he blurted. "Mou Dieu!"

But Clon's excitement surpassed even his. The dumb man no sooner saw what had attracted his comrade's attention, than he uttered an inarticulate and horrible noise, and tumbling off his horse, more like a beast than a man, threw himself bodily on the precious morsel.

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(To Be Continued.)

Will of a Georgian.

A correspondent sends us a copy of an old will on record in the office of the ordinary of Lumpkin county, Ga. After appointing three executors, he "solemnly" requests them "to law N. Nicholson to the full extent of the law. I impute my cramp colic to his injustice to me." He further requests that "they pay themselves and our attorneys and spend as much as is necessary in buying a slab and place on it: 'Here lies the remains of S. Douglas Crane. Born the 8th of November, 1800, who served five years in the Georgia legislature and never lost a day; and dies in the full faith of the Methodist doctrine and in full hope, to which church he wills \$50.'" In conclusion, the testator requests "to be buried on the highest hill in the graveyard with the honors of war, a colonel's salute."

Precautions Against Fire.

Robert Bailey Thomas published his "Old Farmers' Almanac" in New England in the early part of the last century. Concerning the prevention and extinction of fire he says: "Never read in bed by candle light, especially if your bed be surrounded by curtains. Strictly forbid the use of cigars in your family at all times, but especially after night. There is good reason to suppose a house was lately set on fire by a half consumed cigar, which a woman suddenly threw away to prevent being detected in the unhealthy and offensive practice of smoking." To carry fire in any way through the streets of Boston was considered a penal offense, even up to 1780, when the restriction concerning the smoking of cigars was repealed.

He Lasted Well.

They were in the family portrait section of the gallery, and seemed to Miss Gullightly that her English visitor was deeply impressed. "Yes, those are all my ancestors," she said, proudly. "Now this is my great-great-grandfather, when he was a young man, of course. Isn't he handsome? My grandfather used to tell my mother that his grandfather—that's this one—was a splendid-looking man as long as he lived, and as popular with women as with men because he was such a hero. Brave? I guess he was! Why, he never fought in a battle that he didn't lose an arm or a leg or something from being right in front of everybody! He was in twenty-three engagements!"—Youth's Companion.

She Made No Mistake.

"It was my first experience at one of them afternoon teas," said Miss Blake on her return from a visit in the city, "but I kept my eyes open and watched the others, and I don't think I made any mistakes, even if I ain't used to the ways of city folks. I never see anything purtier than the refreshment tables was, all tricked out with ribbons and flowers, and they'd sandwiches all rolled up and tied with narrow pink ribbon. Just think!"

"And what was the ribbon for?" asked the listener.

"Why, I reckon it was to eat—leastwise I et mine!"—Lippincott's Magazine.

Triple Brass.

It has been said that the most brazen man on record is the one capable of asking a cab-driver to tell him the way. The New York Press gives this instance of the next to the most brazen:

A doctor's night-bell rang, and he rose in professional haste and went to the window.

"Can you inform me," asked the man on the step below, "if the doctor next door makes night-calls? I've been ringing his bell for ten minutes, and no one answers."

BACK TO THE EARTH.

The Ignominious Fate of the Run-away Engine—How It Filled a New Mission.

There was an awful crash. The run-away engine leaped the trestle, and lay, broken beyond redemption, in the little green valley below.

Men came and looked at the engine in its resting place 100 feet below the rails that had played it false; but they did not attempt to take it away.

"They'll never get her out of that," said one. "She's a pile of junk, sure enough. She'll be left to rust away where she is."

And so it happened. Red rust crept over the boiler. The brasses turned as green as the velvet grass; the splintered cab fell to pieces and the rain washed off the paint.

By and by the little things of the



THEY NEVER COULD HAVE GOTTEN IT UP OUT OF THIS HOLLOW.

valley began to scurry around and poke curiously into the mysteries of the fallen engine.

"It's the same kind of thing that used to go streaking and shrieking over that trestle every day," said a field mouse to his wife.

"It's awfully muzzed up now, though," said Mrs. Mouse. "Those round things that used to whirl around so fast are all bent up, and there isn't much left of the box where the man used to stand. But here's that thing that used to swing on top and make such an awful racket—that's all right. If we could get rid of that clapping thing on the inside it would make the grandest place for a nest. It's so sheltered here."

"We could fill in around it with grass and things," said Mr. Mouse. "I think we will decide to stay right here."

So they fell to work, and never did field mice have so fine a habitation, when all was ready; and never were babies so fine as those which grew and flourished in the big brass bell.

The summer went by. The flowers in the meadow blossomed and scattered their seeds. The winter came and the snows fell on the old engine. In the spring a pair of thrushes spied the battered smokestack, and decided that here was the place for their summer home; so they added their housekeeping to that of the field mice.

Down in the ruins of the cab there was life stirring, too. Some little seeds had fallen and found the earth into which the engine had made its mad dive on that terrible night of the wreck.

When the spring rains washed in and found them, they began to swell until little green heads poked out, and they sent their roots trailing downward for food and drink, and their stems upward for air and sunlight.

Then the leaves burst out, and then the tender bloom. A trailing creeper threw its arms over the battered boiler, and sent out its shoots here, there and everywhere.

"Poor old engine," it said. "The men who made you have left you here to spoil. We will make you beautiful."

And so nature crept in and hid the ugly bulk. No longer was it hideous. One day two young men came through the valley.

"It should be here," said one. "My father was the engineer when the run-away jumped the trestle."

"The company must have taken it away."

"No; they never could have gotten it up out of this hollow."

"Well, it's surely not here now."

After looking around for some time the two young men went away without having found the object of their search.

The old engine laughed a hollow laugh, which made several rusty nuts rattle out of the scarred old boiler plates. The men had never noticed the vine-covered mound under the trestle. And so the field mice still scuttled fearlessly around, and the thrush sent up his divine song from the clustering leaves. The vines and flowers thickened and wove their network closer and more lovingly.

Daily over the trestle other engines rushed screaming and bellowing. Sometimes their fallen brother felt the thrill of the old life vibrate through its fire-box. But every day it became more contented with its lot.

"Back to the earth I go," it murmured. "From the earth I was born, and in the bosom of my mother shall I find a new usefulness."—Boston Globe.

THE DOGS OF THIBET.

Those Found in That Mysterious Country Not Just Like Those of Other Lands.

Thibet, which is a Central Asia, is a dependency of China. In accordance with Chinese policy, travelers are almost entirely barred from its territory. The people of Thibet are peculiar; so are the animals.

Bön is the native religion and the most powerful sect is the Gelugha, which constitutes the established church. There are a great many lamas or monks, who dwell in monasteries, frequently called lamaseries. The little boys and girls of Thibet are taught by the lamas.

There are three grand lamas who are considered holier than all the other lamas. Although these men are very difficult to access, some recent visitors managed to get admission to the monastery where these grand lamas live. After much persuasion they also gained permission to take pictures.

The holiest of the three grand lamas became so interested that he asked for a camera, which was given him.

After his English guests had left, the grand lama took a number of pic-



THE SHORT-HAIRED DOG.

tures with his kodak, one of them being original of the picture given above. The large dog is a very fierce and treacherous animal, but he is also very cowardly. He is called a mastiff. These Thibetan mastiffs grow to an immense size and are noticeable for their tawny mane.

The little dog is a short-haired, sporting dog that traces its descent back to a hound of India.

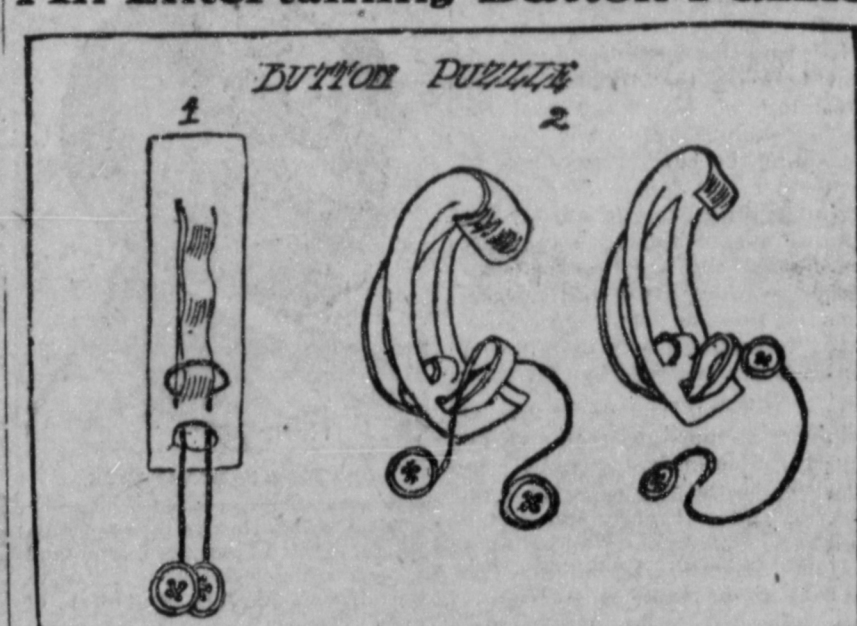
There is a third dog which is a native of Thibet, the Lhasa terrier. It is almost impossible to procure it.

LIGHT COMPLIMENTS.



Sir Matchbox told Miss Candle that she looked too sweet in her new hat. Miss Candle to Sir Matchbox said: "I fear your light, sir, in the head; And yet it's clear you know the way A striking compliment to pay."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

An Entertaining Button Puzzle



In a piece of leather cut two parallel slits; below their extremities make a hole as wide as the slit and smaller than the buttons which are fastened to the piece of string that passes through the hole and the end of the slit, as in Figure 1 of the

above illustration. Can you remove the string without breaking it or cutting the leather? To do so, bend the leather forward, pass the strip of slit-leather through the hole (as in Figure 2) and pull out the string.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

History of the Eighth Kentucky

Thrilling Story of the Part this Gallant Regiment Took in Our Civil War.

CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

The 21st July, we arrived at Murfreesboro, where we made our first acquaintance with Colonel Stanley Matthews and the Fifty-first Ohio, that regiment here being added to our brigade, formed the Third Brigade of the Third Division of the Twenty-first Army Corps. Colonel Matthews being sick, Colonel Barnes continued in command. General Nelson, commanding the division, on the morning of the 22d, went with all the division except the Third Brigade on a scout toward Manchester, while our four regiments marched back through town, crossed the river near the charred remains of the burnt depot, and laid off a line of rifle pits. A heavy detail from each regiment was put to digging. Colonel Barnes also sent out guards under commissioned officers in every direction, with orders to conscript every able-bodied negro man they could find and bring them in to assist in fortifying. By 10 o'clock a. m., we had about two hundred stout, well-pleased darkies heaving up the earth. The officers and men that had collected this dusky force related some amusing incidents of the talk and action of some of those "masters" who remonstrated against having their "niggers" do work for the Yankees. Capt. Minter and a squad of the 8th entered the premises of a rich planter, who with his two sons was in the rebel army, an old negro man named Jim conducting affairs on the farm for his mistress. Soon the guards had "Boss" Jim and seven or eight other negro men assembled in the road near the fine house. The mistress appeared on the portico, and totally ignoring the presence of the captain and his men, she addressed "Jim," saying, "I would like to know what you mean by leaving your work and bringing in the other hands?" Jim, pulling off his hat, replied, "Missus, we's gwine to town wid dese jemmin to work." Lady—"Now you take the hands right back to that field this minute or you'll have to account for it, certain." "Missus, I can't, I've bound to 'bey dese sojers. Dese are malicious orders, missus, and I've bound to 'spect dem." The captain with his conscript force moved off, leaving the indignant "missus" in the porch heaping abuse on the whole Yankee army. The darkies worked zealously—they evidently thought themselves honored by such service and enjoyed their ration of "hard tack" and coffee very much. By sunset the long line of earthworks were completed. Col. Barnes received a dispatch from General Nelson, stating if we were not attacked before, to march with the 3d Brigade precisely at 2 o'clock next morning out on Lebanon pike, to attack a force of rebel cavalry, then at the river six miles from us. One day's rations were cooked, a few hours for sleep, then all the command able for duty formed column without a loud word or any noise that could possibly be avoided. The measured tramp, tramp of our feet through the silent streets of Murfreesboro by the dim starlight, awoke many of the slumbering citizens. Heads were thrust out of windows, but no questions asked. We silently but speedily moved on, arriving at the ford of Stone River at the first glimmer of dawn, hoping and expecting to be able to dash on to the enemy and try our hand at mortal combat, but the cautious Johnnies had mounted their "critters" and left one hour before. Some of our men petulantly remarked, "That's jest our luck." After wading the river, we halted one hour for breakfast.

Colonel Barnes then ordered us forward on the Lebanon Pike, and to march as fast as we could, and keep the men well in the ranks. The day was oppressively hot and water scarce. At noon we were within ten miles of Lebanon, and halted for a little rest before proceeding to where we were assured we would have all the fighting we wanted. Just then a courier from Nelson handed Colonel Barnes an order for us to counter-march to Murfreesboro as quick as possible. Nearly every man had sore feet, but at the word of command, knapsacks were slung, arms taken and, ho! for Murfreesboro again. When within two miles of Stone River, our advance guard fell back and reported a large force of rebel infantry at the ford. Colonel Barnes instantly had skirmishers put forward. The brigade trampled down a good-sized field of corn in hastily forming line of battle. We were all ready, and just then in the humor to fight anything, human or devil. A courier came dashing up and informed our colonel that the supposed enemy was General Nelson and the balance of the division. Many of the Eighth swore they had rather it had been the enemy, for, said they "Here we've been out soldiering nearly twelve months, and but few of us have seen an armed rebel." The brigade bivouacked at the forks of the Lebanon and Woodbury Pikes. Our men did very little cooking or eating. We were too tired for anything except sleep, which we enjoyed with no more preparation of beds than a drove of stock.

We were bugled up early the 24th, and had hastily marched to within three miles of Murfreesboro, when we were again met by one of General Nelson's orders to counter-march. At this unexpected command, Chandler Branson, Company D, yelled out, "Now by the blood of Balaam, if this don't beat all." Some member of Company A, Eighth Kentucky, retorted, "I bet, by G—d, old Nelson or somebody's drunk." Our brigade returned to the cross roads before alluded to, and were reinforced by a squadron of the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry. We remained here two days, keeping out a strong chain of pickets to prevent any force of the enemy passing toward Nashville. Several bodies of rebel cavalry were then scouting around through the cedars that skirt the mountains in Middle Tennessee.

The 25th, General Nelson reviewed the Third Brigade, after which he put us through a "knapsack" drill, in brigade and battalion movements, cursing the Eighth for some blunders, but praising us for the correct performance of other movements. Whatever may have been his opinion of the Eighth, we certainly did not form a favorable one of this swearing, blustering old tar. A month's acquaintance did not increase our respect or love for him, though we all became thoroughly convinced of two prominent traits of Nelson's character: First, brave in the face of the foe; second, overbearing to all subordinates.

The 26th, a foraging party, commanded by Major Broadbus, of the Eighth Kentucky, and composed of Companies H and C, of the Eighth, and two companies of the Twenty-first, with twenty wagons, proceeded through the cedars, up Stone River, eight miles to a mill owned by a violent rebel named Tilford, where the soldiers, assisted by a lot of slaves, loaded the wagons with corn. No white man or woman could be seen. Major Broadbus said to a patriarchal darkey:

"Old man, where are the white people of this place?"

"Missus an de chillen is to her mudder's, an I speck mars is wid dem oder kind ob sojers."

Major Broadbus—"Did he leave you to manage affairs here?"

"Yes, sah; doh he tole me dis way to do, say he: 'Jake, you keep de mill a grinden de corn, an if you see de Yankees comin wid wagons, you jes set fire to de cribs and burn up de corn.'"

Major B.—"You don't seem to obey your master. When you saw us, why didn't you burn it?"

"Yah, yah, mars, I kuowed den it do nobody any good, nor him, neder." The wagons returned to the command without accident, and while the Eighth were at supper, the bugle sounded the officers' call. Soon we were collected around our chief, Colonel Barnes said: "Officers, I want you to get your men ready to march to Murfreesboro, and d—d quick, for the General expects to be attacked by 8,000 rebels before daylight." As we had no baggage, we were soon wading the river, being the fourth time within four days. We arrived at Murfreesboro about midnight, and lay on our arms in line of battle near town, on the Woodbury Pike. Our men began to think this very hard soldiering,

but it was only the beginning of our hardships. The line of battle was maintained until after sunrise the 27th, but the 8,000 enemy did not appear.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

Our Cemetery.

For many years Berea has had a cemetery of five and a half acres, handsomely situated on Richmond street, about three-fourths of a mile from the College grounds. For the present this will furnish accommodations for all those who wish to purchase lots. But more and more the people of the country around are attracted to this fine location. With statesmanlike vision the executive committee of the Cemetery Association seized the opportunity offered last fall to secure the available land adjacent, twelve and a half acres, making eighteen acres in all, sufficient for generations to come. Several hundred dollars are now being expended in improvements upon the house situated on the premises, making it a desirable home.

It Pays to Advertise.

A duck who had faithfully stuck to business during the summer and laid several dozen large, fawn colored eggs, according to the Troy (Kan.) Chief, complained that she was not appreciated. "See that hen over there?" said the duck; "she has not laid so many eggs as I have, nor so big, but she has books written about her and verses composed in her honor, while nobody says a word about me." "The trouble with you is," said a wise Buff Leghorn cock that was standing near, "that you do not tell the public what you have done. You lay an egg and waddle off without saying a word, while that sister of mine never lays one without letting everyone in the neighborhood know it. If you want to cut any ice in this community you must learn to advertise."

Individuality

In women's and young ladies' hats, at non-individual prices will be found in my extensive line which comprises all that one's taste desires. Women understand the importance of selecting a proper hat. We can aid you materially in the selection because of our experience, and though you may not buy just yet, you will be accorded the same courteous attention that distinguishes our treatment of visitors and customers.

Before selecting elsewhere your new Spring or Summer Hat, visit me at my new place, in the store of C. J. Hanson & Co., Main Street.

MISS ALLIE FOWLER,
MILLINER, Berea, Ky.

AT "JOE'S"

You will find the finest display of Candies and of Easter novelties in the city of Richmond. Also all sorts of good things to eat. Call on him at once and you will at once lose that tired feeling.

FOR RENT

Good five room house, with good garden, on Jackson Street. Apply to E. F. Coyle.

FOR SALE.

A few good Jacks. Will sell or exchange for other property. J. W. HERNDON, 3 miles from Berea on the Richmond Pike.

The Better Way

The tissues of the throat are inflamed and irritated; you cough, and there is more irritation—more coughing. You take a cough mixture and it eases the irritation—for a while. You take

SCOTT'S EMULSION

and it cures the cold. That's what is necessary. It soothes the throat because it reduces the irritation; cures the cold because it drives out the inflammation; builds up the weakened tissues because it nourishes them back to their natural strength. That's how Scott's Emulsion deals with a sore throat, a cough, a cold, or bronchitis.

WE'LL SEND YOU
A SAMPLE FREE.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street
New York

Happenings in Kentucky

TO SERVE FOR LIFE.

James Howard Dons Felon's Stripes in the Kentucky Penitentiary.

Frankfort, Ky., April 4.—Jim Howard, of Clay county, sentenced to life imprisonment for having murdered Gov. William Goebel, arrived at the state penitentiary, and in the presence of Arthur Goebel, brother of the man he had slain from ambush, was transformed from citizen to convict. Arthur Goebel came here to see Howard placed behind prison bars, and he did not leave until he saw Howard's head shaved and the prisoner don the stripes. He was within a few feet of Howard during the transformation, but neither spoke to the other. Mrs. Howard accompanied her husband from the Louisville jail to the gates of the prison, where she was turned back. Howard retained his composure while changing his garb, the only noticeable change being the absence of his smile. This disappeared when he was confronted with the prison uniform and saw hundreds of the men who are to be his companions in misery, who were flocking to their noon meal. Some apprehension is felt for the safety of the convict, Henry Youtsey, should he come in contact with Howard in the prison. The prison space is small, but they can avoid a meeting if both desire it. An effort has been made recently to secure a parole for Youtsey, but it has met with little if any success. It is said here that Asa Spahr, of Winchester, some time ago visited Arthur Goebel and asked his concurrence in the request. This Goebel promptly refused to give.

WANTED TO SEE THE FLOWERS.

A Burglar Strangely Caught By the Whim of a Child.

Louisville, Ky., April 4.—The arrest of Edward Jackel, aged 19, on a charge of safe-cracking, came about in a strange way, and is credited to the twin daughter of Detective Frank Meyers. Meyers took the other twin to Bohman's hothouse, near his home, leaving twin No. 2 at home asleep. When he returned No. 2 was awake and insisted on being taken to see the flowers. She was told the place was closed for the night, but she looked out of the window and said: "No, Mr. Bohman is there. I see a light." To quiet the child the father took her to the place and found Jackel taking the combination off the safe. He was arrested by Meyers. Jackel came from Rowan county.

HE GOT A DIVORCE.

The Mother-in-Law of Lon G. Elliott Took Possession of His Wife.

Lexington, Ky., April 4.—Lon G. Elliott was granted a divorce here by Judge Parker from his wife, Mrs. Bettie Roberts Elliott, on the grounds of abandonment. Miss Roberts and young Elliott eloped to Louisville a year ago and were married. Upon their return the following day the bride was taken in charge by her mother and was not allowed to see her husband. Elliott tried every way to secure legal possession of his wife, but failed, as the mother-in-law refused to permit him to come to the house. He alleged that Mrs. Roberts spirited her daughter away and in this way alienated her affections.

Prison in Unsanitary Condition. Owensville, Ky., April 4.—Commonwealth's Attorney Alex. Conner, of this county, returned from Frenchburg, Menifee county, and stated that because the jail in Frenchburg was in an unsanitary condition Circuit Judge A. W. Young released every misdemeanor prisoner, eight in number, on his own recognition.

John McCracken Dead. Lexington, Ky., April 4.—John McCracken, at one time an actor with the company of Marie Prescott and R. D. McLean, died here after a week's illness of pneumonia. He was 42 years old and unmarried. His father, the turfman, William McCracken, and several sisters survive him.

Justices Clashed in Court. Louisville, Ky., April 4.—John Dyer, of this city, was named as county supervisor of roads. Magistrates R. O. Dorsey and Edward O'Connor, who nominated rival men, clashed in the fiscal court when the appointment was made, and a fight was prevented by Deputy Sheriff Snysen.

Found Diamond in a Cabbage. Barbourville, Ky., April 4.—Miss Bertha Lane, while eating supper, found a diamond in some cabbage. The stone was of medium size. It is probable that the diamond had been loosened from its setting and fallen into a crate of cabbage during handling.

Jumper Purchased. Lexington, Ky., April 4.—S. Taber Willets, of Roslyn, L. I., purchased by wire from Harry Reed, this city, the four-year-old chestnut filly Denice, by Goodrich, dam Mattie Irwin, and she was shipped east.

Goes To Prison For 15 Years. Barbourville, Ky., April 4.—In the Leslie circuit court at Hayden, James Salor, charged with the murder of James Belcher, received a sentence of 15 years. A motion for a new trial was made.

For Pure Food. Lexington, Ky., April 4.—The indicted violators of the Kentucky pure food laws before Judge Parker confessed in nearly every case and were fined \$25 and costs.

Up-to-date Buggies Down-to-date Prices

Come in and see my stock and I will save you money on any job you buy from me. I have a general line of anything you need: Buggies, Weber Wagons, Implements, Harrows, Plows, Wheat Drills, Corn Drills, Mowing Machines, Hay Rakes, Threshing Machines, Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Clothing, Fertilizer; yes, Fertilizer! I have in a carload of Globe Fertilizer; just in time for your tomato crop; also a special Garden Fertilizer.

Anything you need—farms, town lots, improved and unimproved property in Berea. Come and see me or call me up.

J. P. BICKNELL,
Phone No. 9. BERE A, KY.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Time Table in Effect, Jan. 1, 1906

Going North Train 4, Daily
Leave Berea.....3:38 a. m.
Arrive Richmond.....4:10 a. m.
Arrive Paris.....5:28 a. m.
Arrive Cincinnati.....7:50 a. m.

Going North Train 2, Daily
Leave Berea.....1:24 p. m.
Arrive Richmond.....2:00 p. m.
Arrive Paris.....3:30 p. m.
Arrive Cincinnati.....6:10 p. m.

Going South Train 3, Daily
Leave Berea.....1:24 p. m.
Arrive Knoxville.....8:10 p. m.

Going South Train 1, Daily
Leave Berea.....12:26 a. m.
Arrive Knoxville.....7:30 a. m.

EQUIPMENT: Trains numbers 2 and 3 carry Buffet Parlor car and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions. Trains number 1 and 4 carry Pullman vestibule sleeping car and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions.

W. H. BOWER, Ticket Agent

For Sale or Rent Cheap

A nice little Cottage
House of four rooms on
Depot Street. Lot 83
by 269 feet. Call on
or address

G. D. HOLLIDAY
REAL ESTATE AGENT
MAIN ST., BERE A, KY.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES
Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.



Call at T. J. Moberley's and see the best line of

COLLARS,
TEAM HARNESS,
BUGGY HARNESS
And anything that you need for a horse. Call and get prices, they will induce you to buy.

T. J. MOBERLEY,
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Girls as Playwrights.

The thing nowadays that is taking the greatest hold of the young girls, who turn to the stage as flowers turn to the sun, is the mania for play writing. Every girl who scribbles at all tries to write a play. If she can't write it she has alleged ideas of how it ought to be done. Of a "grand" plot, of a character that would just fit some one of the most prominent folk in stageland. She talks about the matter in season and out, and earnestly searches for a collaborator who will put her ideas in dramatic form. The germ of playwriting is abroad in the land, and few escape it. Many are incited by the current stories of vast fortune made by the successful playwright. Others desire the fame or notoriety that goes with dramatic success. In every girl's school and college the mania for writing plays has burst forth with remarkable vigor. In women's clubs analyses of plays go hand-in-hand with attempts at the writing of them. "She is writing a play" is the explanation of many a woman's withdrawal from ordinary activities. Managers, actors, critics, all who have anything to do with the staging or acting of plays, are overwhelmed with requests from women of all ages and conditions to pass an opinion on their plays or to get them an opportunity for bringing them before an audience. All sorts of personal, financial and social "pulls" are worked to achieve this purpose.

Writing as a Diversion.

The writer of those genial observations, "From a College Window," furnished to the Cornhill, says that "to achieve conspicuous mundane success in literature a certain degree of good fortune is almost more important than genius, or even than talent. Ability by itself, even literary ability of a high order, is not sufficient; it is necessary to have a vogue, to create or satisfy a special demand, to hit the taste of the age. The writer of belles-lettres, the literary writer pure and simple, can hardly hope to earn a living wage unless he is content to do, and indeed fortunate enough to obtain, a good deal of hackwork as well. He must be ready to write reviews and introductions; to pour out occasional articles, to compile, to edit, to select; and the chances are that if his livelihood depends upon his labor, he will have little of the tranquillity, the serenity, the leisure upon which much of the best work depends."

An interesting relic on exhibition in a Broadway automobile store is the first horseless carriage made in America. Although only 13 years old, says a New York report, the vehicle looks as clumsy as some of the first locomotives. The motive power was gasoline, as at present, but the pipes used in the machine were ordinary inch pipe of iron with heavy iron elbow joints connecting the different lengths. The wheels have solid rubber tires such as are now used on light buggies. Perhaps the most curious thing of all about the machine is the broad flat leather belt, like those used in a machine shop, to transmit the power.

A national educational congress is to be held in Mexico this year, at the call of the government. It will discuss putting all the schools under federal control. At present they are under the control of the various states, in some of which they are poor and in others good. The little state of Jellisco, for instance, is one of the most advanced in the world in its school laws. In addition to compulsory free education, the state pays the expenses of university students too poor to attend otherwise.

When a nation reaches a certain stage in economic progress, if it is made of the right stuff, it begins to take thought for other things than money. The movement for civic beauty in the United States is an indication that this degree of national evolution has been attained in the United States.

The numerous lectures in the training of the young give indication that the rising generation is worrying everybody but its parents.

REPUBLICAN RANKS SOLID.

Nothing Like a Rupture as Predicted by the Down-and-Out Democrats.

Democratic politicians and newspapers are saying that there is a split in the Republican party which portends trouble in the congressional campaign of 1906. This is because of the action taken by the senate on the Philippine tariff, on the Santo Domingo treaty, and on statehood. They are mistaken. Nothing like a rupture has come. Nothing of the sort is threatened, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. There have been some disagreements on measures of policy between the president and the house on the one side and the senate on the other. The Santo Domingo affair is not a subject, however, which comes before the house. A treaty which the president favored continuing the receivership which we have established over Santo Domingo is before the senate. It has been amended in certain particulars, and the president, it is understood, favors the amendments. But it is said that the treaty will fall of ratification. That point is still to be determined, however. If it fails, it will be because of Democratic opposition. Every Republican senator, so far as known, stands ready to vote for the treaty. If the treaty fails the same object can be accomplished by a joint resolution, which requires only a majority vote.

On the Philippine and the statehood questions the last word has not yet been said. It is the intention of Senator Lodge, backed by the bulk of the Republicans, as soon as statehood is disposed of, to attempt to bring the Philippine measure before the senate in the exact shape it had when it passed the house. Senator Lodge professes to be confident of success for the bill. On the statehood measure the outlook is in doubt. The house Republicans, it is believed, will stand by for the Hamilton bill, consolidating the four territories into two states. Their hope is that they can force the senate to recede. On this issue something more than statehood is involved. There has been a disposition for many years past for the senate to dictate to the house on important measures of legislation, even on matters involving revenues. Many members of the house believe that this spirit ought to be fought. This issue will figure, to some extent, in the contest between the two branches on statehood. The statehood fight between the two houses began March 19.

It must be understood, however, that Republican harmony in the congressional campaign will not be affected in the slightest degree by the result on the Philippine tariff, the Santo Domingo treaty or the statehood bill, whatever it may chance to be. The rate regulation bill is still to be acted on by the senate, and the outlook favors its passage in that chamber in some form that will be acceptable to the house and the president. As the president and the house view the situation, rate regulation is the most important work which congress is called upon to perform in this session. A few Republican senators oppose the Hepburn bill in the shape it had when it passed the house. Some amendments are being proposed by Republican senators who favor rate regulation. In the opinion of friends of that policy these amendments will strengthen the bill at points where they concede that it is weak. The house and the president, from all indications, will accept these modifications. The bill will go through in a shape which will please conservative friends of the rate regulation policy. The Republican party has been victorious in campaigns, presidential as well as congressional, after harder fights than have been put up thus far this session or than are likely to be put up. More and bigger Republicans were against the Grant administration in 1870-71 than have opposed any part of the Roosevelt administration's programme in 1906, and the record shows that the Republican party swept the country in the presidential election of 1872. The Democrats are jubilating too early. The Republican party has done so much that is good and the Democracy has done so much that is bad, that the American people are not likely to intrust the Democratic party with power in the popular branch of congress in 1906.

Advice to Democrats.

Judge Parker says that the time has come when the "really effective Democrats" of the country should be recognized. He does not enumerate them. He does not say who they are or how or where they happen to have become "effective." Nor does he intimate by whom they should be recognized. "The time has come," No doubt. It has been coming for years. Also going. It has been coming and going since the memorable election of '96—principally going. Just now it seems to be almost gone.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Tom Johnson is going to monkey around with that vice presidential boom of his till somebody lights the fuse.—Philadelphia Press.

Editor Hearst has broken with Col. Bryan. By the time the colonel gets back to the home shore he will find his fences all shot to pieces.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

If Bryan and Hearst should carry their quarrel to the extent of creating a division in the Democratic party, it would be interesting to note the degree of favor which would be shown to the rival leaders. One stands for repudiating debts and the other for lawlessness and confiscation. Most modern Democrats will have a hard time making a choice among such charmers as these.—Chicago Chronicle.

It Is Food Which Goes to Make the Man

By JOHN SPARGO.
Author of "The Bitter Cry of the Children."



FTER years of experimentation and observation, medical science is gradually recognizing the fact that it is food which makes the man. That it is not inheritance, not environment, but his vitals that, so to speak, control his destiny.

Equal at birth, differentiation begins with the feeding of the baby. Badly fed, or underfed, the child very quickly departs from the normal, and indeed this is exactly what happens in the case of hundreds of thousands of the children of the poor each year, and each year turns out its quota of imbeciles, of criminals and paupers, all of which can be, either directly or indirectly, attributed to the effects of the food given the young child in the plastic years from its day of birth until the critical age of 14.

A good concrete example of this is to be found in the matter of our public school children. The past 50 or 60 years have been attended with a wonderful development of the science of education, as remarkable and important in its way as anything of which we may boast. We are proud, and justly so, of the admirable machinery of instruction which we have created, the fine buildings, laboratories, curricula, highly trained teachers and so on, but there is a growing conviction that all this represents only so much mechanical, rather than human progress. We have created a vast network of means, there is no lack of equipment, but we have largely neglected the human and most important factor, the child. The futility of expecting efficient education when the teacher is handicapped by poor and inadequate means is generally recognized, but not so as yet the futility of expecting it when the teacher has poor material to work upon in the form of chronically underfed children, too weak in mind and body to do the work required of them. We are forever seeking the explanation of the large percentage of educational failures in the machinery of instruction rather than in the human material, the children themselves.

The nervous, irritable, half-ill children to be found in such large numbers in our public schools represent poor material. They are largely drawn from the homes of poverty, and constitute an overwhelming majority of those children for whom we have found it necessary to make special provision—the backward, dull pupils found year after year in the same grades with much younger children. In a measure the relation of a child's educability to its physical health and mental comfort has been recognized by the correlation of physical and mental exercises in most up-to-date schools, but its larger social and economic significance has been almost wholly ignored. And yet it is quite certain that poverty exercises the same retarding influences upon the physical training as upon mental education. There are certain conditions precedent to successful education, whether physical or mental. Chief of these are a reasonable amount of good, nourishing food and a healthy home. Deprived of these, physical or mental development must necessarily be hindered. And poverty means just that to the child. It denies its victim these very necessities with the inevitable result, physical and mental weakness and inefficiency.

The Boy and His Parents

By JOHN WHITMAN,
Jailer of Cook County (Ill.) Jail.

authority.

Know absolutely where your boy is. No boy is too good to be watched.

Make home the most attractive place he can find.

Do not punish. Restrain. Teach your boy the value of restraint, of discipline, of the judgment of older heads. Teach him to co-operate with restraint.

Find out what occupation your boy likes best. If it is a good thing for him, even if it does not come up to your ideals, let him follow it.

Parents must feel that the worst boys in the city are "their own," not only because their influence contaminates good boys, but because eventually they will have to take care of them.

Parents cannot properly guard their children altogether, and when out of their supervision they come under the influence of children who are not carefully guarded.

So parents must not only take care of their own children, but for the sake of their own children, they must take care of the waifs, who if left without care will grow up a curse to themselves and to the city and from whom will emanate a moral miasma that will destroy their own.

A People With No Time to Eat

By DR. GEORGE STEDMAN,
Associate Medical Examiner of Boston.

Nowhere perhaps is this custom of rapid and ill-considered eating so firmly established as among the great mass of people who do business in the city and live in suburban communities. The suburbanite never has time apparently to eat. His breakfast is hurriedly bolted that he may be able to catch his train in town. His luncheon in the city is a stand-up fight against time. He is at home for his evening meal, but usually his engagements, social principally, make it necessary that he should save as much time as possible.

The consequence, of course, is indigestion of one form or another. The starchy foods particularly which require for digestion an abundant flow of saliva are swallowed so hastily that they are deprived almost entirely of this element. This is especially true of the cereals which are consumed so universally at the morning meal.

Rapid eating may be said to be distinctly a national evil and a national menace.

George Stedman

MR. BRYAN'S ATTITUDE.

The New "Datto" Does the Harlequin Act in His Travels Abroad.

Because Mr. Bryan insisted in a speech at Manila that a stable government must precede the granting of independence to the Philippines, the Manila American of that town could discern no difference between his attitude and that of Judge Taft. "We are led to believe," it says, "that at this time all politicians are more than willing to dodge the Philippine problem." Too bad.

And yet, says the Washington Star, Mr. Bryan richly deserves to be classed with the bloody oppressors of those people. He looked and talked daggers in the campaign of 1900 on the subject of the government's policy in the archipelago. His speeches were turned into smooth and flowing Spanish, and circulated in the islands to show how friendly he was toward the insurgent sentiment, and how radically different his course would be in office to that of the McKinley administration. The result was to make him a hot favorite with Aguinaldo and his friends in that race. And now, bless your soul, he talks like Judge Taft—the man sent by Mr. McKinley to the islands to set and keep things in the American order!

Of course, as we all know in this country, Mr. Bryan's campaign talk was for campaign purposes. It was not what might be called a deliberate cheat, but it was keyed to create and intensify prejudice, and to catch votes. He was not so excited on the subject of the "downtrod"—to use Mr. Devry's expressive word—as his language indicated. The American people were not misled, as the election returns showed, but the Philippines, unfamiliar with our electioneering methods and stump speech exaggerations, were; and here, after five years, we see Mr. Bryan, while a visitor in the Philippines, bracketed with the men he at that time condemned.

Well, as a matter of fact, how many Americans are there to-day who, regretful as they may be as to our sovereignty over the Philippines, would yet be willing to see the administration pull up stakes and come away, leaving the Philippines to wrestle with the problem of an independent government, and take chances of wreck and chaos and the interference of outside powers? Probably not a corporal's guard. We hear some very extreme expressions at times from down Boston way, but the country refuses to take them seriously, and they pass merely as entertainment. And some of them, it must be admitted, answer that end very well.

PLOT OF JUDGE PARKER.

Calls Upon the South to Sidetrack Both Bryan and Hearst.

The motive for Judge Parker's suggestion of a southern Democratic candidate for the presidency is his eagerness to get rid in some way of William J. Bryan and William R. Hearst, whose socialistic and anarchistic leanings and associations are threatening the party at the north with complete disruption, but we do not see how a southern candidate could relieve the situation, says the Chicago Chronicle.

If he should be of the same stripe as Bryan and Hearst he would have the same bad effect on the party that those two candidates would have, and if he should be a decent old-fashioned Democrat he could never get the support of the northern Democrats, most of whom long since swung loose from all the traditions of the party. The report of Judge Parker's speech does not mention that it created any enthusiasm, and as it possessed no element of feasibility it had no effect except to reveal "the desperate situation his party is in at the north in consequence of the hold that Bryan and Hearst have upon it."

The reason why there was no objection to confessing this situation is given by the judge himself, who said it was so bad that neither a southern candidate nor anything else could make it any worse.

LATE POLITICAL OPINION.

Democrats talking of Bryan and Hearst for 1908, eh? Oh, well, talking is about all the fun the Democrats have nowadays.—Indianapolis News (Ind.).

The tariff lessons of the day and of the hour are so plain that he who runs may easily read them. Summed up and put into condensed form, they read about like this: "Let the tariff alone."—Los Angeles Times.

Uncle Sam is feeling pretty good over his financial condition. A year ago there was a deficit in the national revenues of over \$28,500,000, but it has now been reduced to less than \$3,400,000, and it is said that this amount will be entirely wiped out during the next month. Large increases in customs and internal revenue receipts are responsible for this splendid showing. Prosperity is written all over Uncle Sam's face.—Manchester (La.) Press.

Judge Parker has been visiting Mississippi to deliver an address on "Democracy." The vote of Mississippi was: Parker, 53,376; Roosevelt, 3,189; and it is evident Judge Parker prefers that Democracy to the kind he ran against in the country generally.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A New York gentleman of the name of Parker expresses a preference for Mayor McClellan as the next Democratic nominee for the presidency. Mr. McClellan has one strong point. He couldn't possibly make a worse run than the gentleman named Parker did.—Chicago Tribune.



"STRIKE FROM THE SHOULDER"

(Judge Rentoul, K. C., speaking in London lately on the duty of the church towards the liquor traffic, said the time had come when the church must "Strike from the Shoulder,"—Temperance Leader.)

"Strike from the Shoulder," brother. The enemy is strong.

"Strike from the Shoulder," sister. Destroy what harms the young.

"Strike from the Shoulder," patriots. Till darkness change to light; Till Satan's power's defeated, No more mankind to blight.

"Strike from the Shoulder," statesmen.

Strike, against thy country's foe,

The fascinating wine cup

That leads to pain and woe.

"Strike from the Shoulder," pastors.

God shut from thee demands;

Drink's soul-destroying traffic,

The pure with guilt it brands.

"Strike from the Shoulder," Christians.

The lost to life restore;

Remember time is fleeting,

When man can work no more.

"Strike from the Shoulder," always;

Give no uncertain sound;

"Touch not, Taste not," the evil,

So rampant all around.

"Strike from the Shoulder," ever

Be faithful, earnest, true;

Be valiant in the battle;

The brave, the good, are few.

—National Advocate.

LOST IN SIGHT OF HOME.

How Farmer Giles Fell a Victim to Whisky Almost on His Own Threshold.

The snow was lying thickly on the ground and the evening shadows were falling, as Farmer Giles left his home to spend an hour or two at the village saloon. When he arrived there, he found a group of kindred spirits gathered round the bar. Amid jest and song, the drink flowed freely. At closing time Farmer Giles could not walk steadily. He staggered along, in company with two others, until he got in sight of home, when they took a turn to the right and left him to pursue his way alone. In bidding his companions good-by, however, he had turned round, and so, instead of going straight on along the high-road, he walked into a field through an open gate, and wandered round and across the field, unable to find his way out again.

Mrs. Giles waited up for her husband until half-past eleven, and then she decided that he must have been too drunk to walk, so had stayed at the saloon.

A man passing along the road in the early morning was startled by hearing the cry: "Lost! Lost!" He stopped and listened, but it was dark, and the cry was not repeated. "It must have been my fancy! How could anyone be lost close to the high-road?" The man pursued his way, whistling and knocking his hands to keep himself warm, for it was freezing keenly and bitterly cold.

Next morning Farmer Giles did not return home, and his wife sent to the saloon to inquire about him. The companions with whom he left were next visited, and then a search was instituted, which resulted in his footsteps being traced through snow into a field. There they made zigzag paths in every direction, crossing and recrossing, until it became hopeless to attempt to follow them.

The search party accordingly divided and went in different directions across the field, which was a large one, and lay parallel with the road. Soon a loud shout told that some discovery had been made, and the rest of the party rushed to the spot. There, seated against the hedge, exactly opposite his own door, sat Farmer Giles, stiff and cold, frozen to death.

At the inquest the man who had heard the cry in the early morning told of his hearing his last despairing cry. So Farmer Giles perished, a victim to drink—lost in sight of home!

Take care how you tamper with the drink.—National Advocate.

ANTI-LIQUOR SENTIMENTS.

When a liquor-seller finds a man after his own heart, he goes at once after his cash.—National Advocate.

Anyone who would degrade his brother is a fit companion for those whom he would degrade. Birds of a feather should be made to flock together.—United Presbyterian.

A well-known solicitor, moved by the revival in Wales, it is said, has decided to give up taking cases on behalf of brewers. By this decision he sacrificed £2,000 a year.

The Pullman Palace Car company has promulgated a rule forbidding the sale of liquor to passengers not occupying seats in buffet cars. Sunday card playing has never been permitted in Pullman cars.

An Albany saloon man said: "Whenever the saloon men get together and talk over the future prospects of liquor selling, there are at least 50 per cent. of them that say they expect the people will shut up the drinking places in time."

Recent statistics show that out of every hundred alcoholics attacked by pneumonia 70 die, while of every hundred non-alcoholics attacked by the same disease only 23 die.

Moderate Drinking.

"So far as the individual is concerned the fight for temperance is won or lost on the moderate drinking proposition, and it is at that point that we need to bring all our logic to bear."—The Pillgrim Teacher.



DRAINAGE FOR ORCHARDS.

It More Than Pays for the Trouble and Expense — Testimony of Some Who Have Tried It.

For an orchard where soil is naturally wet, we would recommend two-inch round tile, for not over 40 rods distance; then increase size two rods apart, and if these are carried into a main tile, main tile should be three, four or five-inch, or larger, depending on the number of two-inch tile that lead into the main tile. Put the tile 2 1/2 feet to three feet under ground, all with fall. We would not omit tiling, fearing that roots would fill tile. Drainage in wet land will undoubtedly greatly improve growth of tree and bearing qualities.

A Missouri correspondent of the Rural New Yorker says he assisted in tiling an orchard in California at one time that was an entire suc-



tiling a piece of orchard land.

cess. Previous to darning the land was entirely too wet even to permit trees to live, but after tiling with four-inch tile, that spot, comprising about three acres, produced some of the handsomest trees in the orchard. No word has been received from the orchard the last few years, but six years after planting none of the tile had been filled with tree roots and were doing the work as well as ever. In our opinion the work of tile draining is of unquestionable value where land is wet. It is undoubtedly a fact that thousands of trees are killed each year from an excess of moisture.

A New York orchardist writes that he has had some experience in using tile in orchards, consisting of apples, peaches and plums, also vineyards, as well as in fields growing the regular farm crops. "I have laid miles of tile on our farm, and I cannot recall an instance where I did not receive enough benefit in at least the second crop, if not the first, to pay well for the outlay, both of time and money. We use two-inch round tile for nearly all the lateral drains, and from four to eight-inch tile for the mains, being very careful to make tight joints at the intersection of the lateral and main tile, using cement for the purpose. In case of quicksand being found in digging the ditch, the tile are laid on six-inch boards, and the points covered with tarred paper, putting in silt barrels every 20 or 30 rods. No trouble has been experienced in our case with the roots of fruit trees or grapevines obstructing the tile, but in case the tile are laid anywhere near an elm it is absolutely necessary to protect them by carefully cementing the joint. The trees make a most vigorous growth and produce fruit of the largest size, and of very desirable color and quality, since latent fertility is unlocked by the removal of the surplus water and the admission of air and heat.

Farm Accounts Difficult.
I am sorry to say that the farmers do not pay much attention to the matter of keeping farm accounts. When accounts are kept they comprise chiefly the buying or selling of crops, buying or selling of stock, payment of hired help and the like. The above is the extent of my own book-keeping, except on January 1 of each year I take an invoice, says C. D. Smith, in the Farmers' Review. It is a difficult matter to keep an account of each crop separately, yet great benefits can be derived from it. However, it is not generally done. I do not know that I could make any suggestions as to the improvement in this matter.

FARM MATTERS.
Lice are worse than any poultry disease.

Organize and fight for protection to the public highways.

Eastern farmers are again becoming interested in sheep.

Does the farm wagon need a coat of paint? Just as like as not.

Clean up the rusty tools, and have them in condition for later use.

Buffalo grass gives stock a good start, where it is in abundance.

Many a success in life has been traced to a right beginning. Many a failure was caused by a wrong start.

Can Be Left in Ground.
Carrots, turnips and slugs can be safely left in the ground over winter and harvested the following spring in perfect condition. This applies to all regions in the latitude of central Illinois and probably further north.

Plant Food for Orchards.
Cottonseed meal and other organic fertilizers must be used cautiously in the orchard. Fertilizers from mineral sources are usually better. — Orage Judd Farmer.

TESTING SEEDS.

Some Suggestions for Determining the Power of Germination Before Planting.

For the ordinary planter, the well-known "dinner plate" tester, made with two soup or dinner plates, and one or more moist strips of sterilized cotton goods, preferably cotton flannel, will be found to answer all purposes. When, however, it is desirable to make several germination tests at one time, or when many varieties are to be tested, instead of duplicating the plate germinators already described, the writer found the following germinator, suggested by Dr. Volney Spaulding, formerly of the University of Michigan, to be superior. A deep granite bread pan six by eight inches wide was obtained, in which was kept about one-fourth of an inch of water; cotton flannel strips of any convenient length, two or three yards, and of the width of the pan were tucked crosswise at intervals of five inches; short galvanized wires about an inch longer than the width of the pan were inserted through these tucks and gathered together, thus forming the cotton strips into numerous folds of loops which were suspended in the pan above the water, by means of the supporting wires. The ends of the strips being left sufficiently long to touch the water in the pan, the entire piece of cloth composing the loops, in which the seeds were placed, is kept uniformly moist. The cloth should be moistened before beginning the experiment.

A definite number of seeds taken as they come from an average sample are counted out for each germination test. For seeds in rather small lots, as garden seeds, 50 to 100 will answer, while for cereals, grasses, clovers and others used in extensive cultural operations, about 200 should be used, and the tests duplicated when any doubt exists about the results. The tests should be examined from day to day, and the sprouted ones removed and counted, the number being recorded on a sheet of paper.

The length of time required for germination is dependent upon several factors, chief of which are moisture, temperature, vitality and varietal differences, six to ten days being sufficient for most kinds. When tests are made during the winter or early spring months, at which time it is usually most convenient, the germination should be conducted in a moderately warm room, so that the temperature will not fall below 50 degrees at night, and remain between 70 and 80 degrees during the day. In the case of alfalfa and certain others of the clover family, a small percentage of the seeds will remain apparently sound at the close of the germination test. Allowance is usually made for these, one-third being counted as viable; i. e., capable of growth.

FASTENING FOR COWS.
The Home-Made Swinging Stanchion Has Given the Most Satisfaction.

We prefer the swing stanchion to anything we have seen to fasten the cow. This allows considerable free-

dom, and keeps the cows reasonably clean. There are many patterns on the market, or one can have them made if there is timber on hand. A cut of stanchion we use is shown, homemade, and costs about 40 cents each, says the Rural New Yorker. We prefer it tight at top and a little loose at bottom. Some cows make hard work getting up if bottom chain or rod is rigid.

Strawberry Bed After Fruiting.
The strawberry bed should receive attention as soon as the harvest is ended. Where large beds of strawberries are grown, the mower can be used in clipping off the old vines, and as weeds will have grown up quite thickly in the rows and between the rows where a mulch has not been used, the second work is to cultivate between the rows to destroy the weeds. If the rows are narrowed up considerably and the growth of vines is luxuriant, the problem of keeping down the weeds will be more easily solved.

DAIRY POINTS.
If we expect a good flow of milk the year around we must provide feed that will keep the milk coming. Prairie hay, ear corn, cotton seed, or corn stalks are hardly the right sort of rations to keep the dairy cow at work.

The vegetable cellar is not a good place in which to keep milk.

Good farm butter is still in demand on the Chicago market.

The "beef" cow is not a profitable buttermaker.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Jesus and the Sabbath — International Sunday School Lesson for April 8.

LESSON TEXT.—Matt. 12:1-14. Memory verses 7, 8.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."—Ex. 20:8.

TIME.—Early summer of A. D. 28. In the middle of the second year of Jesus' ministry.

PLACE.—Some field and synagogue in Galilee; quite likely Capernaum.

SCRIPTURAL REFERENCES.—Compare accounts of Mark 2:23-28 and Luke 6:1-5. On verse 7 see Hosea 6:6 and compare Mic. 6:8; 1 Sam. 15:22; Psa. 50:8-15; Isa. 1:11-17; Amos 5:21-24; also Matt. 9:12. Christ's miracle working on the Sabbath day.—Mark 1:21-24; Luke 13:10-14; 14:1-6; John 5:2-10; 9:14.

Trace the Sabbath through the Bible in the following leading passages: Gen. 2:2, 3; Ex. 16:22-30; 20:8-11; 31:13-17; 35:3; Lev. 19:30; 23:3; 24:3, 5; Neh. 13:15-22; Psa. 118:24; Isa. 56:2-7; 58:13, 14; Jer. 17:21-27; Eek. 20:12, 13; Amos 5:5; Luke 4:36; 23:54.

On the new, first-day Sabbath: Mark 16:9; John 20:19; Acts 20:7; 1 Cor. 16:2; Rev. 1:10. Comment and Suggestive Thought.

V. 1. "At that time." R. V. "season." "Probably some Sabbath in the month Nisan."—Cambridge Bible. "Jesus went on the Sabbath day through the corn." The disciples and Jesus were walking along a public path through a field, with standing grain on either side. The grain ("corn") was wheat, or, less likely, barley. "His disciples were an hungred." They were doubtless on their way to or from the morning service in the synagogue. "And began to pluck the ears of corn." Luke adds, "rubbing them in their hands," to separate the kernels from the chaff. The ever-watchful Pharisees criticized as soon as the disciples began to do this.

V. 2. "Behold Thy disciples." Christ was not plucking and eating the grain, but the fault-finding Pharisees see a chance to make a point against Him through His disciples, implying that He permitted their act, and was, therefore, responsible for it.

V. 3. "Have ye not read?" This question, a favorite formula of the rabbis is used ironically. Luke puts it: "Have ye not read even this?" Perhaps the very passage referred to had been read in the synagogue only a few minutes before. "What David did:" one of the greatest of the Hebrews. See 1 Sam. 21:1-7.

V. 4. "How he entered the house of God." The Tabernacle. It was at this time in Nob, a town of Benjamin near Jerusalem.—Sweet. "And did eat the shewbread." David took the consecrated bread, as it were, from before the very face of God.—Beecher. It was on the Sabbath, too, as it was on the day the bread was changed. Compare 1 Sam. 21:6 with Lev. 24:8.

V. 5. "Or have ye not read in the laws?" In such passages as Num. 28:9, 10. "The priests in the temple profane the Sabbath." "By kindling fires for the burnt offerings and bearing the sacrifices and utensils through the temple." The Sabbath was the priests' busiest day.—Abbott.

V. 6. "But I say unto you—" A solemn affirmation, with a certain tone in the voice:—"Expositor's Greek Testament." "In this place is one greater than the temple." R. V. margin, "a greater thing"—a reading supported by all the best manuscripts and late editors.—Cook.

V. 7. "If ye had known what this meaneth." If they had understood not merely the letter of Scripture but its spirit. "I will have mercy, and not sacrifice." Quoting Hos. 6:6, the thought of which is repeated in many other passages. "Ye would not have condemned." (the Greek verb signifies formal and official condemnation).

V. 8. The important saying of this verse is preceded, in Mark (2:27), by the connecting link: "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath." This great saying is the central principle of Sabbath-observance.

V. 9. "He went into their synagogue." According to His custom of regular church-going. (Luke 4:16).

V. 10. "And behold—" A note of exclamation to draw attention to the fact.—Spurgeon. "A man which had his hand withered." Luke, the physician, notes that it was his right hand. "And they asked him, saying, Is it lawful to heal on the Sabbath days?" "The Mosaic law did not forbid works of healing, but the rabbinical tradition and interpretations did."

V. 11. They made up reply—for what reply could they make? Therefore He drove the truth home by an illustration.

V. 12. "How much then is a man better than a sheep?" "That is the question which Christian civilization has not even yet adequately answered." Prof. Bruce.

V. 13. Then, as they still held their peace, Jesus swept about Him a look of sorrow and indignation (Mark), and commanded the cripple, "Stretch forth thine hand." "The arm was not withered."—Vincent. "And he stretched it forth." The healing and the outstretching may be conceived as contemporaneous.—Expositor's Greek Testament.

V. 14. "Then the Pharisees went out, and held a council against Him." No miracle can persuade a hostile heart.—Geikie.

The Sabbath Question.
The Sabbath made for man. When Christ said that, He did not abolish the Sabbath, but confirmed it. The Sabbath is God's gift to man.

But did He not abrogate the Saturday Sabbath? To be sure, the apostles, after the resurrection, came to observe the anniversary of that great event rather than the day when Christ lay in the grave; but in so doing did no violence to the Fourth Commandment, which merely requires one to rest one day in seven. "The seventh is the Sabbath," and we are not told where the count should begin.

PIPE OF MANY PEOPLES.

English Ladies and Indian Lovers Pined to Play the Flageolet.

The flageolet is of peculiar interest to Americans, says the American Inventor, as from time immemorial it has been the medium through which the Indian youths courted their sweethearts at a distance, when they were so unfortunate as to be unable to gain a personal audience.

The love or courting flute of the Apache is made of a round stick of cedar about 24 inches long, split lengthwise and hollowed to form an air chamber. A hole is made on each side of this diaphragm and a shallow air passage cut from one hole to the other.

Above it a cap of wood is placed for the purpose of covering the upper hole and the air channel. The lip is made of a thin sheet of lead, and the whole bound together with a slender thong. In the tube part, or body of the instrument, are placed six finger holes, a condition that points unmistakably to the influence of contact with the white man.

The flageolet, as ordinarily understood, may be described as a whistle headed flute. In the seventeenth century English ladies often played on it. Sometimes two or three flageolet tubes were constructed with one head for the purpose of introducing notes in harmony. These were called double or triple flageolets, and a patent was taken out for this instrument by one Bainbridge.

An old English diary of 1667 contains this quaint reference to the double flageolet: "To Dumbleby's, the pipemaker, there to advise about the making of a flageolet to go low and soft, and he do show me a way which to do, and also a fashion of having two pipes of the same note fastened together, so as I can play on one and then echo it upon the other, which is mighty pretty."

Chinese in Broughams.

"Broughams are now very noticeable in Peking, occupied principally by Chinese officials, and often their wives and children," says the Peking and Tientsin Times. "They not only run on the broad macadamized roads but up the narrow alleys to their houses. Of course to meet a cart is fatal, to the cart at least if heavily laden, which has to turn the best way it can, go back to some cross road, and allow the brougham to pass. In this instance there is no left or right of the road, but the whole road. The police are conspicuous by their absence in such places."

New York's "Finest."

Fat policemen and policemen decorated with whiskers are becoming scarce on the New York police force. The active and intelligent officer whose belt extends over the building time is in constant fear of retirement and is making heroic efforts to reduce or keep down weight, as Commissioner Bingham scouts the idea that a policeman in order to be efficient must weigh somewhere near a quarter of a ton. The men are required to keep themselves looking smart, too, and a beard two days old is most sure to come in for censure.

Well Answered.

"There is an echo up near Niagara Falls," remarked the Observer of Events and Things; "and when a person shouts, 'Will Niagara ever dry up?' the answer comes back, 'Dry up!'"—Yonkers Statesman.

Then He Went.

"No, I have no business," said the cheerful idiot. "I just dropped in to kill a little time."

"Well, thank you," said the busy man, "but, really, I haven't a bit I want killed to-day."—Cleveland Leader.

No Attraction.

Jerky Jones—Think of it! That man that just passed in an automobile is worth \$10,000,000!

Wearily Waddles—Yes, but he had to work for it!—Detroit Free Press.

MARKET REPORTS.

CINCINNATI, March 31.		
CATTLE—Fair to good	5.10	5.50
Heavy steers	5.10	5.50
CALVES—Extra	6.75	6.00
HOGS—Choice packers	5.50	5.60
Mixed packers	5.50	5.55
SHEEP—Extra	5.50	5.75
LAMBS—Extra	6.50	6.75
WHEAT—Spring patent	4.60	4.70
WHEAT—No. 2 red	3.75	3.85
CORN—No. 2 mixed	2.25	2.35
OATS—No. 2 mixed	2.25	2.35
RYE—No. 2	3.00	3.10
BARLEY—No. 2 spring	3.50	3.60
HAY—Choice timothy	13.50	14.75
PORK—Clear mess	11.75	12.00
LARD—Prime steam	8.05	8.10
BUTTER—Choice dairy	22	23
Choice creamery	18	19
APPLES—Choice, per bbl	6.00	6.50
POTATOES—Per bush	70	75
TOBACCO—New	5.00	5.15
Old	4.50	5.15

CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—Winter patent	3.40	3.90
WHEAT—No. 2 red	3.10	3.45
No. 3 red	2.75	2.90
CORN—No. 2 mixed	43 1/2	45 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed	30 1/2	32 1/2
RYE—No. 2 choice	60	62
PORK—Mess, prime	16.20	16.25
LARD—Prime steam	8.00	8.35

NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—Winter patent	3.90	4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 red	3.85	4.15
CORN—No. 2 mixed	44 1/2	46 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed	34	36 1/2
RYE—Western mixed	60	62 1/2
PORK—Mess, prime	16.00	16.10
LARD—Prime steam	8.00	8.55

BALTIMORE.		
WHEAT—No. 2 red	3.85	4.15
CORN—No. 2 mixed	44 1/2	46 1/2
CATTLE—Steers	4.00	4.50
HOGS—Good to choice	7.00	7.25

LOUISVILLE.		
WHEAT—No. 2 red	3.85	4.15
CORN—No. 3 white	38	40
OATS—No. 3 mixed	34	36 1/2
RYE—Mess, prime	60	62 1/2
LARD—Prime steam	8.00	8.75

INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—Prime steers	4.25	4.50
HOGS—Good to choice	7.25	7.50
SHEEP—Best grade	4.00	5.00

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PLACES THE BEST EDUCATION IN REACH OF ALL.

Over 40 Teachers and 900 Students from (26 States) Largest College Library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

APPLIED SCIENCE.—Two years' Course, with agriculture for young men and Domestic Science for young ladies.

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ACADEMY COURSES.—Four years, fitting for College, for business and for life.

COLLEGE COURSES.—Literary, Scientific, Classical, leading to Baccalaureate degrees.

MUSIC.—Choral (free), Reed Organ, Vocal, Piano, Theory.

We are here to help all who will help themselves toward a Christian education. Our instruction is a free gift. Students pay a small incidental fee to meet expenses of the school apart from instruction, and must also pay for board in advance. Expenses for fall term of 14 weeks may be brought within \$20.50. Winter term of 11 weeks \$27.00. Spring term of 11 weeks \$24.25. Fall term opened September 13. Winter term opened January 3 and Spring term will open March 21.

The School is endorsed by Baptists, Christians (Disciples), Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations.

For information and friendly advice address the Secretary,

WILL C. GAMBLE,

Berea, Madison County, Ky.

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Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Mrs. Lizzie Baker, of Lexington, Ky., the Misses Maud and Pearl Chaney, of Richmond, Ky., and Mrs. Irvine Baker, of Hickory Plains, were the guests of Mrs. P. J. Pawley this week.

Mr. B. E. Cartmell is now among those who are rejoicing in having an Automatic telephone in his home. The city phone is also accessible to Mr. and Mrs. Cartmell, since their next-door neighbors have that.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Hayes have returned to their home near Wildie after a week's visit with their mother, Mrs. P. J. Pawley.

Miss Ellen Hays and Mr. May Mitchell were married last Thursday by Rev. W. Parsons.

Mrs. W. J. Smith and little daughter, of Corbin, are visiting Mrs. J. W. Fowler this week.

Miss Allie Fowler was in Cincinnati last week purchasing new things in the millinery line. She opens this week in C. J. Hanson & Co's store.

Mr. Frank Coyle, of the firm of Coyle & Hayes, is much better of his attack of tonsillitis, but is not yet attending to business.

A pitiful accident happened at the home of Mr. R. L. Richardson last Monday. The garments of his little 3-year old daughter caught fire from the stove and she was so seriously burned that she died Wednesday. Funeral at 2 o'clock Thursday.

E. L. Clark and wife, who have been visiting Rev. and Mrs. Thomson for a few days, returned to Oberlin on Thursday morning, being called thither on business.

The Conversation Club will meet with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Coyle on Friday night of this week. Subject, William W. Folk. A full attendance is hoped for.

Mr. Dizney has so far recovered from his attack of pneumonia that he is out again.

The census just taken gives 1075 inhabitants in Berea. With those living just outside of the limits we should have nearly if not quite 1500.

Mr. Harley M. Racer will speak at the Congregational Church on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

Mrs. Spencer will go this week to spend a short time with her cousin, Mrs. Bales, near Richmond. Mrs. Spencer is greatly improved and still improving.

The Citizen is in receipt of a circular letter signed by Evangeline Booth, head of the Salvation Army in America, calling attention to a unique production, the first number of The Brighter Day, a paper printed and issued by the Prisoners' Aid Department of the Salvation Army, for circulation among those who are in prison. It is a clean, bright little sheet, containing good advice in small quantities, with many words of cheer to those who are condemned to prison walls. Such work as that of the Salvation Army and of Mrs. Ballington Booth for the

prisoners of this country is of the highest moment and should be encouraged and helped by all.

Married, at the home of the bride's mother, on March 28, Miss Tommie B. Lake to Mr. Oscar Lee Osborn. The matrimonial rites were solemnized by Rev. George Shepherd, pastor of the Baptist church, of Richmond, Ky. The bride is the youngest daughter of Mrs. Maria Lake, and the groom is a prosperous young business man of West Virginia. After the ceremony the young couple were driven to Richmond where they took the train for a few days sojourn in the East.

The Normal School bill has now become a law, and the Governor will soon appoint a commission to decide upon the location of the two schools. There is little doubt that one will be located at Richmond, as the proposition made by the trustees of the old Central College can hardly be duplicated by any other place. It will be remembered that the bill carries with it an appropriation of \$5,000 for fitting up a building and \$25,000 for yearly expenses of each school.

Literary Contest, Utile Dulce vs. Pi Epsilon Pi.

The annual contest between the two girls' societies of the College was held on Friday night, March 30. In this contest, an oration, an essay, and a recitation were presented by each society and the sum total of the marks on each side determined which society won. The contest was held in the upper chapel and Professor Robinson presided. The following was the program:

Music: Ariel Quartette.
Oration: The Lost Chord, Miss Livingood for Utile Dulce.
Oration: The Hope of Our Nation, Miss Mitchell for Pi Epsilon Pi.
Essay: Gather up the Fragments, Miss Ruth Putnam for Pi Epsilon Pi.
Essay: The Tidings of the Seasons, Miss Chrisman for Utile Dulce.
Recitation: The Old Settler's Story, Miss Tilford for Utile Dulce.
Recitation: Mary, Queen of Scots, Miss Penn for Pi Epsilon Pi.
Music: Ariel Quartette.

The decision was in favor of Pi Epsilon Pi, 88 to 82, omitting fractions. Pi Epsilon Pi won in both orations and essays but Utile Dulce scored in recitation. It was a very successful contest.

The Close of the Lyceum Course. Professor Lybarger reached Berea by team from Fort Estill something after 9 o'clock Wednesday night, after quite a chapter of accidents. Mr. Racer entertained the audience while they waited.

The lecture on "How to be Happy" was quite interesting and full of good points. We think that we would be glad to hear Professor Lybarger under more favorable circumstances.

The lyceum course this year has taxed Professor Dodge's patience, but that there has been a course at all is due to heroic work on his part.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Secretary Gamble has gone to Cincinnati to make arrangements for the excursion, which is scheduled for April 27.

Rev. Dr. Hubbard has sent a copy of the New Testament bound with hymns, and also a button badge to each member of the First Regiment.

There is to be a Y. W. social Friday afternoon of this week. If the weather is pleasant, it will be on Lee's Knob, but if that is impossible, it will be in the East Parlor.

Miss Corwin's father, a prominent minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, has been asked to supply a pulpit in Amsterdam for some weeks this summer, and Miss Corwin will accompany him.

Mr. Harper, a member of the senior class in Yale Theological Seminary, who is visiting the colleges to awaken interest in the coming meeting of the College Y. M. C. A. at Asheville, N.C., was here one day this week.

A land slip in connection with one of the smaller reservoirs has cut that reservoir off from the main line by the breaking of the pipe. This makes no difference with the supply of water, but makes necessary a relaying of the broken pipe in a new direction.

On Saturday and Sunday nights next, Mrs. Louise Seymour Houghton will be in Berea and will give illustrated lectures in the College Chapel on Syria and Palestine. A rare chance for securing valuable information on a most interesting part of the world.

Dr. Cowley expects to leave for England June 14, and will return about the middle of October. This will give him three full months work in London. Miss Clark, who will accompany Dr. and Mrs. Cowley, will return in time for the opening of the fall term of the College.

Dr. Ely gave a very interesting and effective sermon at the Parish House Sunday morning, and a very interesting talk on tent work in the great cities and summer assembly work at Winona Lake at Sunday night chapel. He also spoke at united chapel Monday morning.

Professor Dodge's rhetorical class (B) will give a free public exhibition in the chapel, on Tuesday night next, the 10th inst. This takes the place of the old-time, close-of-term exercises. The variety of orations, essays, readings, instrumental and vocal music, etc., will make a solid and entertaining program. Prof. D. wishes it announced that the exercises will begin exactly as the bell stops tolling. It is hoped that all will be in their seats before that time.

The College has made arrangements by which the United States Forest Survey is supplied with twenty acres from the College forest domain for experiments in forestry. The work to be done is partly in the line of nursery work and partly in forest replenishment. The government is endeavoring to increase the supply of hickory timber, which has become seriously depleted. The compiled report of the work done and the conclusions reached will be kept partly in the College and partly at Washington. This action by the government should mean much to the country at large and to Kentucky in particular.

Automobile 'Bus Line.

An automobile omnibus from Richmond was in Berea Wednesday with a party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Banks, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Power, and Messrs. George B. Hale and Allen Zaring. The machine weighs 5,000 pounds and can carry sixteen passengers and baggage. It is one of the automobiles used on the line between Richmond and Lexington and was brought to Berea to investigate the feasibility of extending the line to this point. The roads are in such a condition just at present, however, as to preclude any such scheme, though it is possible that, later, connection may be established between the two places. Such a line would be a great convenience to the many who pass over the pike and the traffic would increase rapidly if a convenient schedule could be arranged.

The prospects are that two public automobile lines will be in operation between this city and Nicholasville and this city and Richmond within the week. James Powers, of Maysville, who now conducts an automobile line between Maysville and Flemingsburg, states that he will start the line between Lexington and Richmond to-morrow and the Nicholasville line in a few days. T. B. Denhurst, of Lexington, declares he will also start a regular automobile system between these cities soon. Lexington dispatch to Courier Journal.

A Visit to Richmond.

The editor was in Richmond, Tuesday, and while there he called on the firms that advertise in the Citizen. He found Messrs. Golden & Flora busy as bees with a large stock of orders on hand, but still with room for more. The new pneumatic tool plant which they have recently installed in their shops render them able to handle all orders with the least possible delay as this plant can be utilized to do the work that would otherwise occupy thirty men. Messrs. Golden and Flora are excellent workmen and courteous and accommodating men to deal with, and they have a stock of marbles and gravities that will suit the most fastidious.

Mr. Moberly was found in his store fairly cumbered with new goods in the harness and saddlery line where he is doing an increasing business every month. Those who are in need of anything in his line will find it ready for them and of such quality as to satisfy the most exacting taste.

Messrs. Crutcher & Evans were found in their store where they carry the fullest line of furniture of all grades from common to the finest. They have recently put in a large line of carpets and are now prepared to supply these in all grades, as well as matting, rugs, etc., to all corners. They also carry a fine line of lace curtains. Look for their new advertisement next week.

At the Kentucky Carriage Works, Mr. Higgins was busy showing his line fine of vehicles to the customers that the first spring days have reminded that they must have some thing new this season. Mr. Higgins is always courteous and obliging and will be glad to convince the public that he carries the finest lot of up-to-date vehicles in the country.

Time did not permit a visit to the Richmond Greenhouses, but we are assured that Mr. Reichsparr is still doing business with his many old customers and an increasing number of new ones at his old stand. The editor will make a visit to Mr. Reichsparr on his next trip and will tell them what he finds.

Of course we went to dinner at "Joe's," where we were served with a fine juicy steak and the proper "fix-ins." Joe's place is crowded with good things to eat and he has a display of candies and Easter novelties just at present that should be seen to be appreciated.

Splendid Exhibition at the Colored School. The subscription term of the Berea colored school closed on Friday night with a remarkably fine exhibition prepared by the teachers, Prof. Joshua B. Cranshaw and Miss Pattie Turner.

In spite of the rain the school-house was crowded with a most enthusiastic audience. Mr. Goodloe, Chairman of the Trustees, offered the opening prayer. There was good music, vocal and instrumental, and the program was splendidly composed with due proportion of the serious and amusing, so that the young and old received both pleasure and profit. The young people went through their parts without a single break and reflected great credit upon both their parents and teachers.

The attendance at the colored school during the summer and fall was much smaller than it should have been. During the winter, when there was a subscription price to pay the attendance was much larger and more regular, and showed that there is a very fine set of young colored people and boys and girls in Berea. We shall expect them to win further reputation in both study and industries.

The school was enabled to have the extra term and employ the superior teachers by reason of generous aid secured by Mrs. Frost to the amount of several hundred dollars. It is only fair that the colored families who had established themselves in Berea for the sake of its educational advantages and who have been shut out of these advantages by the unwarranted action of the State Legislature should receive all the requital possible in having assistance in maintaining a good school of their own. Mrs. Frost hopes to be able to do something for this school another year and will be grateful for contributions, especially from those citizens in Berea who claim to have received large financial benefit by the exclusion of the colored students from the College.

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densed Form.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

A Summary of Prominent Events That
Have Taken Place During the Past
Few Days—The Movements of
Government Officials.

The Coal Miners' Strike.

The coal operators' and miners' conferences in the central competitive district adjourned sine die without coming to an agreement on the wage scale.

The national convention of the United Mine Workers of America adjourned sine die after authorizing the national and district officers to sign a wage agreement with any coal operator who would agree to pay the scale of 1903 or its equivalent for a period of two years. This is an advance of 5.55 per cent.

No general strike order was issued by the national executive board of the United Mine Workers as a result of the all-day meeting of that body in Indianapolis.

Eight thousand miners in the employ of the Keystone Coal and Coke Co. and the Jamison Coal and Coke Co., near Greensburg, Pa., have decided to continue work regardless of the action of the Indianapolis convention.

In the event of a general strike of the bituminous miners in Pennsylvania the loss to the workers would be \$600,000 daily.

Estimates place the number of miners who will probably be on strike in Ohio at between 25,000 to 30,000, there being about 40,000 miners in Ohio.

Fourteen thousand miners employed in coal mines in the Belleville, Ill., district, struck at midnight. At the same hour 500 miners employed in the Edwardsville (Ill.) district also stopped work.

The Republic Steel Co., East St. Louis, suspended operations, with the announcement that the suspension is due to the impending coal strike. The plant employed 1,500 men.

The Keystone Coal and Coke Co., operating 15 mines in Westmoreland County, Pa., granted the miners an advance of 5 per cent.

According to advices received there will be no general tie-up of the bituminous coal mines in Indiana.

In anticipation of a miners' strike, the visible supply of coal in Des Moines and Iowa has been absorbed by railroads and factories to the extent that not a pound of commercial coal can be had at any price.

Congressional Items.

Senator Daniel introduced an amendment to the house railroad rate bill making railroads liable for damages to employees resulting from negligence or mismanagement or insufficient railroad equipment on the part of the railroad.

Senator Carmack offered an amendment to the railroad rate bill making the initial railroad liable for damage to freight transferred to a connecting line. It has been favorably passed on by the senate committee.

Representative Sparkman, of Florida, re-introduced his resolution for an exhibition at Tampa, Fla., from January to May, 1905, to celebrate the beginning of the construction of the Panama canal.

The house on the 31st passed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, carrying \$30,000,000, after considering the measure two weeks.

The house committee on public buildings and grounds agreed to report a public building bill carrying appropriations aggregating \$20,000,000.

Miscellaneous Items.

The police of Minneapolis are engaged in a hunt for thieves who robbed a safe deposit vault of securities valued at \$300,000, then opened a brokerage office in the heart of the city and sold their plunder.

The Salvation army in London has been unable to secure sufficient accommodation for the emigrants desiring to go to Canada. Already 2,600 have been sent to the Dominion and passages for 2,000 more are booked.

The British museum has declined to purchase the Nelson memorandum outlining the plan of the battle of Trafalgar, which recently was sold at auction for \$15,000.

Jacob H. Schiff, the New York banker, was decorated with the Order of the Rising Sun while in audience with the emperor of Japan.

G. Martin Brill, head of the Brill car works, with interests all over the country, died in Philadelphia.

In the supreme court of the District of Columbia, Justice Stafford granted a temporary injunction against the union printers of Washington, who are on strike for an eight-hour day, restraining them from interfering in any way with the non-union employees.

The police have discovered a plot of liberals to assassinate President Palma, of Cuba.

With practically complete returns from 62 out of 75 counties in Arkansas, Gov. Jefferson Davis has a majority of 2,072 over Senator James H. Berry for the democratic nomination for United States senator.

Gen. Luke E. Wright, newly appointed ambassador to Japan, will sail from Seattle for his new post April 29. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Wright and is due at Yokohama on May 15.

Tommy Burns carried out his promise to put out within 20 rounds both Jim O'Brien, of Pittsburgh, and Jim Walker, of Battle Creek, Mich. Each was disposed of in short order.

District Attorney Jerome has asked Justice Dowling to appoint a special grand jury to investigate the insurance business in New York city.

On a charge that his connection with the contribution of \$48,702.50 from the funds of the New York Life Insurance Co. to the republican national committee in the campaign of 1904, constituted grand larceny in the first degree, George W. Perkins, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and until recently first vice president of that insurance company, was arrested on a warrant issued at the instigation of District Attorney Jerome, New York.

Delegates from the blue and gray state organizations from a score of states met at Atlanta, Ga. The object of the gathering is to form a national organization which will perpetuate without distinction between north and south the memory of those who fought on either side in that memorable conflict.

"I am in no sense a candidate." With these words Wm. R. Hearst sent an inquiry concerning presidential timbers and issues for the campaign of 1908.

Brig. Gen. Eric Swayne, who was second in command in the Somaliland campaign against the Mad Mullah, has been appointed to succeed Sir Bickham Sweet-Escott as governor of British Honduras.

David Burhans, coachman for Cornelius N. Bliss, the banker and treasurer of the republican national committee, shot and killed the groom, Thomas Hegerty, and then fatally shot himself.

The Mississippi house committee decided to report unfavorably a measure for an appropriation for quarantine purposes in the state.

It is now certain that John D. Rockefeller is in very poor health at his home at Lakewood, N. J. His condition is grave.

Mexico will offer Lower California for sale to the United States.

Parson Davies has posted a \$5,000 forfeit for a 10-round return match at New Orleans between McGovern and Nelson the week after Nelson fights Herrera at Los Angeles.

The Kansas Natural Gas Co.'s big gas well below Caney which was struck by lightning February 23 was successfully extinguished.

Two trainmen were killed, one fatally injured and five other persons seriously injured in a wreck on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad near Quincy, Ky.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending March 29 number 169, against 170 the previous week, 227 in the like week of 1905 and 212 in 1904.

As east-bound Nickel Plate passenger train No. 2 was approaching the town of South Whitley, Ind., the smoker, day coach and five sleeping cars left the track and turned over in the ditch, injuring 23 persons, one fatally.

To save the life of their 15-year-old son, James McGowan, victim of an explosion of gasoline at a silk mill at Paterson, N. J., the boy's father and mother had skin taken from their backs and grafted on the legs of the injured boy.

The disaster at the Courrieres coal mines had a startling sequel when 13 miners were taken out alive after having endured unspeakable horrors during 20 days of entombment. They lived for many days on putrid horse-flesh.

Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by her children, Ethel, Archie and Quentin, sailed from Fernandina, Fla., for West Indian waters on a cruise of ten days.

The Missouri supreme court announced its decision that the St. Louis county court acted without authority when it appointed a receiver for the \$2,500,000 People's United States bank, of St. Louis, of which E. G. Lewis is president.

The Christian Herald sent another check for \$25,000 to the state department through the Red Cross for transmittal to Japan for the relief of famine sufferers, making a total of \$125,000.

Isaac Winder, the negro murderer, was hanged at Baltimore. The condemned man struggled and fought desperately and was beaten into submission by officials and placed over the trap and his body finally launched into eternity.

Quinn Rheinhardt, of Chicago, worked hard for 33 years to pay his debts, and after the last bill of \$2.50 had been handed over to his creditor, hanged himself to the rafters of the shanty in which he lived.

Mayor Griffith, of Covington, Ind., has sent letters of inquiry to police authorities in several southern cities trying to locate Henry Hunt, scion of an Indiana family, who has been left a fortune through the recent death of his parents at Covington.

The United States general appraisers announced a decision sustaining a protest against the action of the collector of customs at Chicago in assessing duty upon a baptismal font imported for the use of the Church of the Holy Name at Steubenville, O.

The naval authorities were officially notified by Secretary Bonaparte that the resignation of Midshipman Meriwether, of Louisiana, has been accepted.

Fully 10,000 people witnessed the public hanging of Tom Young in Williams county, 30 miles north of Austin, Tex.

Frank Keenan, two, son of Contractor Jacob Keenan, while playing along the banks of Stony Creek river, near Johnstown, Pa., fell into the stream. His brother James, five, jumped into the river to save him and both boys were drowned.

Plato Lacey and C. F. Bollacker, a merchant, were crushed to death under the falling wall of a burning three-story brick building at Reed City, Mich.

The annual dinner of the Pilgrims in New York was the most notable of the many important functions the society has given. Earl Grey, governor general of Canada, was the guest of honor.

The date of holding the national encampment of the United States War Veterans in Washington was fixed to begin October 8 and last throughout the week.

Ex-Judge W. H. Bickers, of Lexington, Ky., at one time a prominent member of the Kentucky bar, committed suicide at the Gerdes hotel, Cincinnati, by taking morphine.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg says that a plot has been discovered to blow up the national parliament with bombs.

Suit for over \$5,000,000 against the Memphis, El Paso & Pacific Railroad Co., a Texas corporation, was begun in the United States court, New York, by Charles D. Brown, of New York city.

The Castellane hearing is to take place in April. When Judge Dittie ordered it for March 31 the countess approved, but next day, against the wishes of her counsel, she requested the judge to postpone the hearing, until the end of April.

Coal operators and mine workers who returned from the Indianapolis convention gave assurance that there will be no strike in the Pittsburg district this year.

James H. Breslin, one of the most widely known hotel men in this country, died in his apartments in the Hotel Walcott, New York, from Bright's disease.

In a letter to the president O. J. Markel, of Orrville, O., threatens to sue the government for \$500,000 for damages to his mental capacities, claimed to have been received while a government clerk by constant nagging and tantalizing by his fellow clerks.

William Schroeder, 77, and a former instructor at Notre Dame academy, declared to the Chicago police that he had, by false pretenses, been induced to deliver property in Missouri, Indiana, Michigan and Colorado, valued in the aggregate at \$25,000, to Jas. Low and Aurelius Turpin, in exchange for worthless securities. The two men were arrested.

John A. Merritt, postmaster of Washington, will be appointed by the president to be collector for the port of Buffalo, N. Y. Benjamin F. Barnes, assistant secretary to the president, will succeed Mr. Merritt.

The Old Dominion Brewing and Ice Co., of Newport News, Va., executed a general deed of assignment. The tangible assets are \$500,000 and liabilities about \$250,000.

Father Gapon, in a letter to the procurator, says he is only living in St. Petersburg by tolerance and demands to be put on trial in order to defend his honor and legalize his status, or if guilty to be condemned.

The celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Tuskegee normal and industrial institute was held at Tuskegee, Ala. Rt. Rev. Crosswell Doane, bishop of Albany, N. Y., preached the anniversary sermon.

The government of the United States caused the issuance of 12 subpoenas for as many men who are prominent in the packing industries. They are to appear at the trial of the packing corporations in Chicago September 10.

One man shot to death, two others suffering from bullet wounds that are expected to prove fatal, a third seriously injured with a knife, a fourth burned and a fifth seriously injured by a bullet, is the result of an orgy of miners in the woods half a mile east of Twilight, Pa.

Under orders from Washington 118 prisoners who have been confined at Ft. Jay, Governor's Island, for some months past, were sent to the rehabilitated military prison at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

The inaugural ceremonies in connection with the induction of Henry C. Ide into the office of governor general of the Philippines took place at Manila.

A mysterious attempt was made at East Port Chester, N. Y., to murder Rev. John Kopp, pastor of the German Lutheran church there, while on his way to the church, where his wife was playing the organ. It is thought he can not live.

Promises that Senator Depew would return to his place in the senate have not been fulfilled, for the reason that hopes of his family for a complete restoration of his health have been disappointed.

Fire broke out in Dillonvale, O., and caused a loss estimated at \$50,000. The buildings destroyed were frame dwellings.

John H. Schnabel, American consul agent at Bremerhaven, Germany, will celebrate April 1 the 50th anniversary of his entrance into the American consular service.

Joseph P. Tinney, note teller at the National Bank of North America, New York, was arrested and arraigned in police court on a charge of stealing \$34,000.

Maj. Samuel T. Hamilton, U. S. A., died at a private sanitarium in Harborsburg, Pa. Maj. Hamilton was one of the officers of the troops which went to the relief of Gen. Custer after the Little Big Horn massacre in 1876.

DOWIE REPUDIATED.

Wilbur Glenn Voliva Elected as
His Successor.

Apostle Declared Insane—Mrs. Dowie
and Their Son Gladstone Cast
Their Lot With the New
Leader of Zion.

Chicago. — At a meeting of 5,000 adherents of the Christian Catholic church at Zion City, of which John Alexander Dowie is the founder and first apostle, Dowie's authority was repudiated and Wilbur Glenn Voliva, who for some time has been conducting the affairs of the church, was elected in his stead. Mrs. Dowie also repudiated her husband, and their son, Gladstone Dowie, cast his lot with his mother and the new leader, Voliva.

Most of the officials of the church were present at the meeting and many of them denounced Dowie as having deceived the people and wasted their money in extravagance. The meeting, however, refused to hold that he had knowingly erred, and John G. Speicher, the former overseer and once second in command, who was recently deposed peremptorily, declared Dowie to be insane. Mrs. Dowie, in her address, also upheld that declaration. The casting off of the authority of John Alexander Dowie followed the receipt of an 800 word telegram from the first apostle, who is in Mexico, in which he peremptorily ordered the discharge of Deacon Alexander Grainger, financial manager of Zion, who has been most aggressive in an effort to place the affairs of the church on a secure foundation. It is also announced that a letter would follow in which other officials are named for deposition.

Wilbur Glenn Voliva, the new leader of the church, was born in Indiana in 1870 and has been in the ministry of the church since 1889. He was ordained an overseer in 1901 and soon afterwards was sent to Australia.

SOFT COAL FIELDS.

The Operators of Pennsylvania Will
Pay Miners Advance Asked.

Pittsburg, Pa. — Dispatches from the soft coal fields indicate almost a general announcement from the operators of Western Pennsylvania to pay the miners the advance of 5.55 per cent called for in the restoration of the scale of 1903. With notices posted at the majority of the mines announcing the granting of the scale, the strike in the soft coal field has lost the threatening aspect that has surrounded it since last January.

The miners of the Fairmont, W. Va., coal section have not entered into the present controversy. Of the 40,000 miners in West Virginia, but 5,000 are affiliated with the United Mine Workers, about 1,500 are in the pan-handle section and these have ceased work.

TO DOWN CASTRO.

Arrangements About Perfected For a
Revolution in Venezuela.

New York. — One of the largest merchants in New York said that arrangements are being perfected here and in Paris and London for a revolution in Venezuela which will annihilate Castro and open that country to American capital and enterprise. A number of rich New York merchants are said to be interested in the movement which the promoter declares will involve the employment of 15,000 soldiers and the expenditure of \$5,000,000. President Castro, if the plans do not go astray, is to be either expelled or destroyed and a Venezuelan statesman is to be installed as his successor.

AMENDMENT TO RATE BILL.

Provides For Judicial Review of Or-
ders of Interstate Commission.

Washington. — Friends of the house railroad rate bill, in conference with President Roosevelt at the white house, agreed upon an amendment providing specifically for judicial review of orders of the interstate commerce commission. This amendment will be presented by Senator Long, a pronounced opponent of any amendment which would permit the railroads to obtain a review of a character amounting to a retrial of the merits of the commission's order.

Missouri Leases a Coal Mine.

Jefferson City, Mo. — Gov. Folk, through Warden Hall, of the state penitentiary, leased a mine near Waverly, from which coal will be mined during the strike in sufficient quantities to supply the 15 state institutions.

Alien Arrivals in New York.

Albany, N. Y. — During the last three months of 1905 there were 165,540 alien arrivals at the port of New York, according to the quarterly bulletin of the state department of labor, just made.

Victory For France.

Algeiras, Spain. — The committee of the conference on Moroccan reforms reached an agreement on all points. This agreement was sanctioned at the plenary session of the conference. It is regarded as a victory for France.

Municipal League Conference.

Philadelphia. — The annual conference of the National Municipal League, which will be held at Atlantic City April 24 to 27, is expected to be one of the most interesting ever held by that organization.

STATE NEWS ITEMS

KENTUCKY GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Bill Imposing a License Tax on
Rectified Liquors Was Passed.

Frankfort, March 27. — The Kentucky general assembly late Monday afternoon adopted a bill imposing a license tax of one and one-fourth cents per gallon on all rectified, compounded or blended liquor manufactured in the state, or shipped into it for the purpose of branding "Kentucky." The bill was adopted in extra session, and after a bitter struggle between advocates of a graded license and of gallon unit tax. Much was said during the session about lobby influence, and bills and resolutions of investigation were introduced, but not pressed, and no specific charge was made by any one. It is estimated that, if held to be constitutional, the act will bring the state about \$150,000 annually in revenue. Last year there was shipped out of Kentucky ten million five hundred thousand proof gallons of this liquor, which is about twelve millions wine gallons, upon which the tax is laid. Under the provisions of the act the rectifiers and blenders are to report every six months, beginning June 30 next, and failure to report and pay the tax means a closing up of the house refusing, and fine of from \$50 to \$100 per day. To ship such spirits into the state of Kentucky for the purpose of branding is denounced by the act as a misdemeanor, punishable by fine of from \$500 to \$1,000 for each such shipment. Peter Lee Altherton, of Louisville, who represented the rectifiers, declared that the imposition of the tax adopted will drive all of the larger rectifiers out of the state, into Indiana and Ohio.

WILL NOT FAIL.

Shortage Causes Run On a Bank—
Deficit Partly Made Up.

Owensboro, Ky., March 31. — There was a small run on the Standley Deposit bank, eight miles from Owensboro, caused by the announcement of a \$17,000 shortage of Cashier Estil W. Nell. The greater portion of the amount has been made up. Nell, who was cashier for two years, suddenly resigned on Monday. The bank officials came to Owensboro, rediscouted \$10,000 worth of notes and are ready to pay any of the depositors. The bank has a capital stock of \$15,000. The deposits amount to \$45,000 and loans to \$53,000. Nell has left for his home at Morgantown, Ky.

GROCERS ARE FINED.

Newport Dealers Accused of Selling
Adulterated Goods Convicted.

Newport, Ky., March 31. — Several Newport grocers who were arrested by Constable Zuber, of Magistrate Hutchinson's court, appeared before him. The grocers were fined \$1 each after pleading guilty to a charge of selling adulterated food. The charge was a technical one, as the goods did not show adulteration, but were improperly labeled, and it was for this reason that the minimum fine was imposed. The goods included in the adulterated list were catsup, baking powder, cherries and other canned goods.

A Town's Costly Suit.

Bowling Green, Ky., March 31. — Judge John B. Grider won the first suit ever brought against the town of Brownsville, in Edmonson county. Angie Arbuckle, who fell through a board walk, dislocating a hip and making her a cripple for life, obtained a verdict of \$700, which, if paid, will mean a cost of about \$1 to every man, woman and child in Brownsville.

Col. Edward R. Weir Expires.

Owensboro, Ky., March 31. — Col. Edward Ramsey Weir, 67, of Greenville, Ky., died here. He was lieutenant colonel under Col. Starling in the union army in the civil war. He is survived by a widow and four children, one of whom is with the United States army in the Philippines.

Held on Manslaughter Charge.

Glasgow, Ky., March 30. — Clarence Nickols, who killed his father, Henderson Nickols, two weeks ago on Mud Camp creek, in Monroe county, was given an examining trial before County Judge Miller at Tompkinsville, and was held on the charge of manslaughter.

Conductor Sues For Damages.

Harrodsburg, Ky., March 31. — Chas. A. Roy, a freight conductor, has sued for \$15,000 the Southern railroad, claiming he was injured to that amount in a wreck on the road at Lawrenceburg.

A Home-Coming Day.

Cynthiana, Ky., March 30. — The Cynthiana Commercial club has decided to have a "Home-coming for Harrison county people, to take place during the "Home-coming week" at Louisville in June.

Raid on Moonshiners.

Richmond, Ky., March 30. — General Deputy Collector W. T. Short has returned from a 10 days' moonshine raid through Perry, Pike, Knott and Letcher counties. Eight stills were located and destroyed, with a large amount of beer and whisky.

Made Confessions.

Somerset, Ky., March 30. — In the circuit court here Pat Love confessed robbery, Henry Barger confessed housebreaking, and Stephen Gill horse stealing. Each got two years in the penitentiary.

ON FORBIDDEN GROUND.

Eyes Were Torn Out By the Shot Fired
At Young Strader.

Lexington, Ky., March 28. — While hunting wild ducks at the reservoir of the Lexington Hydraulic Co. on the Richmond pike, James Strader, youngest son of the late R. S. Strader, the noted trotting horse man, was shot and perhaps fatally wounded by some unknown person. The shooting was done with a rifle at a distance of about 400 yards and the bullet entered the right temple and came out on the opposite side of the head, tearing the muscles of both eyes as it passed through. According to the information of eyewitnesses Strader, accompanied by a negro boy, was engaged in shooting ducks when he was told by Ben Stewart to stop shooting and leave the place. As Stewart was not a watchman Strader apparently paid no attention to him, and Stewart, it is alleged, stepped into the new pump-house. After the shooting Stewart secured the services of William Proctor, the watchman. Taking a boat they rowed across the lake to Strader and placed him in a wagon and took him to the Good Samaritan hospital. Stewart made several conflicting statements to the officers and others at the jail regarding the shooting and stated that he knew nothing about the matter. Both of Strader's eyes were taken out by the surgeons in the hope of saving his life.

Lexington, Ky., March 30. — James Strader, who was shot on Tuesday while duck hunting, and whose injuries necessitated the removal of both his eyes, is being kept in ignorance of the fact that he is blind. Thursday he asked that the bandage be removed, but his request was not complied with, as it is feared that it would be a fatal shock to tell him of his misfortune in his present condition.

SPINAL MENINGITIS.

Three Boys Dead and Two Are Dying
Near Alexandria.

Newport, Ky., March 30. — Death in one of its most agonizing forms has laid its heavy hand on the family of Charles Hogle, a farmer, living about two miles south of Alexandria. His 14-year-old son was stricken with cerebro-spinal meningitis, and died after suffering for two hours. The same day his 12-year-old boy was stricken with the disease and succumbed before night. Next evening the ten-year-old son was stricken, and died a few hours afterwards. While Drs. Houston and Zinn were treating this boy the two other children, aged six and three, respectively, were stricken with the dread malady, and their death seems only a matter of moments. The attending physicians can not account for the presence of the terrible affliction, as the family was considered one of the healthiest in the section. The disease carried off the six-year-old son of John Neiser, also of Alexandria, about three weeks ago.

TWO WHOLE COUNTIES.

They Must Vote on the Question of
Abolishing One Lone Saloon.

Williamstown, Ky., March 29. — The village of Jonesville is the topic of conversation among local option and anti-local option people. It lies in both Grant and Owen counties and is the only "wet" place in either county. Heretofore the citizens there have voted separately on the liquor question, and as a majority of them were in favor of the sale of whisky, Jonesville has maintained a saloon, while those in other parts of the two counties have gone out of business. Under the Ehrlich law both Grant and Owen counties will have to vote on the question separately and will have to each hold a special election for the counties entire and vote "dry" as a whole to put Jonesville's saloon out of business.

The Hessig Distillery Sold.

Paduah, Ky., March 29. — The Hessig distillery, recently sold in bankruptcy, has been purchased by H. Well & Son, one of the largest wholesale liquor firms in Western Kentucky. The capacity of the plant will be doubled and two large warehouses will be erected.

A Robber's Victim.

Hudsonville, Ky., March 29. — John A. Coke was found dead in his yard here Wednesday with a bullet in his head. As his pockets were rifled it is believed he was robbed and killed by a highwayman.

Mrs. Julian McGrew Acquitted.

Frenchburg, Ky., March 31. — Mrs. Julia McGrew, of this city, was acquitted by the jury here of causing the death of one woman and the illness of others by placing arsenic in their coffee.

Suit Against Bowling Green.

Bowling Green, Ky., March 31. — Former Judge George R. Gorin, of the police court, sued the city for \$575, alleged to be due as back salary. He claims the city each year during his term of office failed to pay him \$100 of his salary.

Bowling Green & Western Road.

Bowling Green, Ky., March 31. — It is stated on presumably good authority that construction work will begin on the Bowling Green & Western railroad between this city and Morgantown within a few days.

Eastern Kentucky News

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

MADISON COUNTY.

WALLACETON

April 1.—Miss Sarah Lawson returned from Berea last Saturday. Ben Goins left last Thursday for Mansfield, Ill., where he expects to work this summer.—Os. Gabbard stayed last Tuesday night with R. H. Soper at Manse.—Dan Hudson of Berea stayed with Os. Gabbard last Wednesday night.—James and Link Lakes left last week for Hamilton, O., where they expect to engage in factory work.—G. B. Gabbard was the guest of Dan Gabbard last Sunday, at Cartersville.—Lucian Code is out again after a short illness.—Sallie Code is quite sick at this writing.—Ike Pointer has rented the G. B. Gabbard property on Dog walk.—Henry Lawson writes from Mansfield, Ill., that he expects to come back shortly to Kentucky to live.—Biam Pitts has had a bad boil on his face which is about well, and now he has a bad one coming on his arm.—Mr. John Wylie Sr. lost a fine mare last week.—Bill Williams of Berea was in Wallaceton Friday.—Every body takes the CITIZEN and keeps posted.

HIGH HILL.

April 2.—We are having some very pretty weather.—Mr. and Mrs. Kiah McKeehan visited Mr. McKeehan's brother, Mr. and Mrs. Tom McKeehan and family, Sunday.—Miss Minnie Azbell visited her uncle, Dr. and Mrs. Settle, Monday night.—John McKeehan and Miss Hattie Roberts, of Mote, visited Mr. and Mrs. Tom McKeehan and family Friday night.—Miss Ellen Carrier spent last Sunday week with Miss Flora Green.—Mat Green spent Thursday night with Mr. Nathan Casteel.—Urei Pittman and sister, of Mote, visited Miss Sarah Bingham last Friday night a week and attended the box supper at the school house.—Our box supper went off nicely. Every body seemed to enjoy themselves. The boxes sold well, bringing in \$21.60.—M. D. Settle has moved his store from Kingston to this place and is expecting to get a good trade.—Mrs. Joe Reese visited Mrs. Philip Hayes Sunday.—Charlie Evans, of Hickory Plains, spent last Saturday night week with Bud McKeehan.—Miss Ellen Carrier visited Miss Minerva McKeehan Sunday.—Eva Baker is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Julia C. Green, this week.—Rev. R. L. Ambrose will give a lecture on "City and Country People" next Saturday night at the school-house.—Joe Alexander recently sold a two-year-old colt to Jim Benge for \$157.50.—Mr. Slusher, of Pineville, Ky., has purchased the old John Roberson farm on Red Lick for \$4,500.

JACKSON COUNTY.

DOUBLE LICK

April 2.—We have had some disagreeable weather, but it is pleasant now.—The rain has settled the mud and the roads are drying up.—Rev. C. I. Powell, of Chugy, Deadening, preached at Pine Grove Sunday.—Miss Pattie Martin was the guest of Mrs. Ella Rose Monday.—Bro. Cash Lunsford and James Rose and the Dixon brothers filled Bro. Van Winkle's appointment Sunday evening.—People are all getting ready to sow oats.—Ben Drew and Johnnie Holt attended church at Bethel Sunday.—Henry Callahan's wife is ill with measles at this writing.—Widow Patay Martin is still on the sick list.—John Henry Abrams' house burned up Sunday morning. Nothing was saved to amount to anything.

KERRY KNOB

March 30.—Bad weather still continues; there have been only a few clear days during the month of March.—The bad weather has caused a great deal of colds and la grippe in this community.—Mrs. Nan Jones has just recovered from a spell of la grippe.—Mrs. Nancy Williams has been very sick for some time with la grippe.—Mr. James Click's family who have all been sick with mumps, are improving.—Mr. Wm. Jones has the mumps.—Miss Annie and Cinda Reese have gone to Illinois to visit friends and relatives, where they will remain awhile.—Mr. George Kerby, John Williams and Hiram have gone to Illinois to work this year.—Chas. Art is selling goods at Wm. Jones's.—Mr. Thomas Williams had a nice horse die last week which he had purchased only a few days before.—Little Flossie Click fainted the other day from the effects of having a tooth pulled.—Miss Nipa Jones who has been sick a long time has been greatly improving lately.

April 2.—Spring has at last made its appearance and farmers are very busy preparing for crops.—The bad weather during the month of March caused many cases of colds and

la grippe in this community.—Mrs. Nan Jones has just recovered from a spell of la grippe.—Mrs. Nancy Williams has been very sick for some time with the same disease but is now improving.—James Click's family, who have had mumps, are all improving, except Walter, who is still very sick.—Miss Mina Jones, who has been sick for a long time, has been improving lately, but now has mumps. We hope she will soon recover.—Miss Annie and Cinda Reese, who left a few weeks ago to visit relatives in Illinois, have not yet returned.—Mrs. Nora Jones spent Saturday with the family of her father-in-law, William Jones.—Misses Eda, Rosa and Eliza Powell visited their sister in Red Lick Sunday.

EVERGREEN.

April 3.—A new Sunday school was organized at Martin Valley last Sunday. The officers were Ed Lake, Green Lake, J. R. Calahan, J. W. Jones, Jennie Martin and Ollie Calahan.—Prayer meeting is still going on at Pine Grove.—Archie and Susan F. Bundy are going to move to Clay county next Saturday.—Grant Abrams was at Miss Eugenia Gray's on business.—Rev. William Powell preached at Pine Grove Sunday.—Also Bro. Cash Lunsford and Bro. J. D. Dickerson.—W. M. Sparks, who has been very low with measles, is improving.—General Martin and Emory Amyx got lost Saturday night at 7 o'clock and found themselves on Sunday morning at Ad Rose's.—Born, to the wife of John Lake, a big girl baby.—Louise Griffin and G. W. Hellard have been surveying land this week.—Will Beck is sowing oats.—Cash Griffin and M. J. Rose have gone into the tie business.—John Miller, at Martin Flat, lost a fine mare with the limber leg.—Thomas E. Bundy Jones, of Walker Branch, is trading in cattle and corn this spring.

ALCORN.

April 2.—Rain, snow, sleet, high waters and muddy roads have been of common occurrence for the past two or three weeks.—The mail from this place to Panola failed to get through three times last week on account of high water.—The stove, tie and log men have been busy the past week floating their timber to market.—There are now many cases of measles in this neighborhood. Willie Parsons, who came recently from Hamilton, O., in bad health, brought the disease with him without knowing that he had it, and several persons took it from him. He died March 30 and was buried on the 31st at the Baker Perry grave yard.—L. W. Harrison, who has been attending the Hospital College of Medicine at Louisville, has come home to spend a few days.—U. S. Coyle was in Louisville last week buying goods.—The paupers of this county were let to the lowest bidder last week at the low sum of 99½ cents each per week for the term of twelve months.—J. B. Rose visited A. H. Williams Sunday.—Rev. J. W. Parsons filled his regular appointments last Saturday and Sunday at Davis and Drip Rock churches and returned home Monday.

DYSPEPSIA



Almost every other man and woman you meet is afflicted with this terrible disease in some stage until it acquires full strength and suddenly seizes them in the most violent form. Is your appetite feeble? Do you suffer with frequent headaches and dizziness, and dimmed eyes? Do you lack ambition and energy? Do you toss and tumble at night, unable to sleep?

These are all symptoms and forerunners of this disease. Act at once. Commence the use of

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which will instantly check the progress of the disease and ultimately eradicate all traces of it from your system. DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN is the greatest preparation ever offered for dyspepsia. It acts instantly, restoring every affected part to natural life and vigor. DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN can be obtained in both dollar and half-dollar sizes at all druggists.

Your money will be refunded if it does not benefit you. Your postal card request will bring by return mail our new booklet, "DR. CALDWELL'S BOOK OF WONDERS" and free sample to those who have never tried this wonderful remedy. Do it now.

PEPSIN SYRUP CO.
Mentelico, Illinois

For Sale by S. E. WELCH, Jr.
BEREA, KY.

GARRARD COUNTY.

CARTERSVILLE

April 2.—We have plenty of mud to contend with, yet we hope for sunshine soon.—Farming has been at a stand-still for three or four weeks, with land too wet to cultivate.—Mrs. J. G. Clark was in Paint Lick last Monday on business.—The Misses Eva and Gertrude Merryman, of Point Level, visited their aunt, Mrs. Charley Baker, of near Wallaceton, last Tuesday and Wednesday.—Mrs. H. Green and Mrs. Tellie Green visited Mrs. J. G. Clark last Friday.—Tellie Green has rented the Joe Rogers farm for the present year and will soon commence housekeeping.—J. G. Clark sold a bunch of fine hogs Friday at \$5.75 per hundred.—J. B. Carter and wife have been visiting relatives from Lancaster for the past week and returned Friday.—George Allen and family visited J. B. Carter Saturday night and Sunday.—R. C. Boan and family visited Joe Wylie and family Sunday.—W. F. Young, of Oklahoma, passed through this place last Friday, looking up old landmarks dated as far back as 1700. He says he is going to stop the destruction of timber over on the Copper Creek side.—Mrs. George Martin, who has been visiting her daughter near Danville, has returned to make her home with her daughter, Mrs. Dick Aldridge, of Cartersville, the remainder of the year.—School teachers are plentiful this year. There are about four applying for every district in this precinct.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

DISPUTANTA

April 2.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hammond a fine boy.—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Harris, who went to Hamilton, O., a few weeks ago, returned with the dead body of their one-year-old boy for burial.—W. A. Roulett has returned from Hamilton, O., where he has been at work. He says the snow is knee deep there.—A. T. Abney bought a horse from John Abrams, of Climax.—George Payne is very sick with measles.—George Crawford, of this place, has moved to Big Hill.—Mumps is in this neighborhood.—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McGuire, of Scaffold Cane, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Payne.—P. L. Stephens and Rettie McCollom, of Rockford, were at this place Thursday on business.

ROCKFORD

April 3.—Little Everett Todd, who has been very sick, is better.—Misses Annie and Mattie McGuire, Nora Linville and Thomas Linville visited relatives at this place Sunday.—Alfred Alexander and H. E. Bullen went to Richmond Monday on business.—Miss Bessie Linville visited Mae Todd Sunday night.—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McGuire visited friends on Clear Creek Sunday.—W. H. Stephens went to Richmond Monday.

GOOCHLAND.

April 4.—April fool's day passed and the roads still bad.—Rev. Mr. Jones filled his regular appointment at Sycamore Sunday.—Measles and mumps are in Goochland at present.—Willie H. Jones is poorly at this writing with the mumps. He thinks they are bad company.—Miss Stella Phillips intends going to Jamestown, N. Y., in the near future, for the purpose of studying nursing.—Jas. Garnett is very ill with grip.—Clark & Woods Company is preparing to set a saw mill on Crooked Creek, near J. F. Dooley's.—Eason Johnson returned from East Bernstadt Sunday.—Miss Kizzie Anglin, of Goochland, is preparing to go to her sister's at Claysville, Pa., about April 15. We regret to part with her, but hope for her return.—A wedding or two between Climax and Goochland would not be at all surprising.—We are preparing to have Sunday school at Sycamore. We all hope for its progress.—Misses Etta and Alice Sparks of Evergreen were visiting friends in Goochland Sunday.—Hurrah for the Citizen.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

RICETOWN

March 31.—We are having rain in abundance now and several of our citizens who have ties to haul made good time in floating their ties and by this way avoided the bad roads.—A. J. Chandler sold a yoke of oxen to Dan Robinson for the purpose of logging. Robinson and Price Moore both expect to log some this fall.—Letcher Gabbard, who has been attending school at Buckhorn, the winter term and who spent vacation at home, last week, has returned to enter again for the spring term.—Mrs. C. B. Moore had a quilting lately, and several of the old ladies went and had a very pleasant time, chatting and talking.—Logan Duff, an old experienced engineer, has moved to this place for the purpose of working at the mills here.—The recent rains have made a tide in the river, and those who have logs and ties to run will take them to market.—There was a Sunday school organized at Grassy Branch by James Combs of Berea who is working in the interest of Sunday schools. There was a good crowd out in spite of the mud and water, thus showing that some interest is felt in Sunday school. The

following officers were elected: Eugene Garrett, superintendent; John Mason, assistant superintendent; Elmer Gabbard, of the lower Sunday school, secretary; Miss Minnie Chandler, treasurer. The teachers are to be selected next Sunday. Our Sunday school is to be held in the morning so as not to conflict with the lower school in the evening. James Combs also gave an excellent talk or lecture to the members of the lower school the same day. They had a most successful Sunday school there last year and much good was accomplished by its efforts. We also hope to have a good one at this place this year and we earnestly solicit the aid of all in carrying on this good work. There are so many of young children especially who need to know more of the Heavenly Father and it is for these especially that the Sunday school is organized, for by the Sunday school the young children are led to know more of "Him who giveth and taketh away." There is nothing that helps a country more than a Sunday school and this we can have if all will come together and work in harmony. This is the one great cause in which we must all come together and do all we can to carry the banner of Jesus Christ to victory. Come on friends and let's "lift the banner of Christ" up for the world to see and honor.

ILLINOIS NEWS.

TUSCULA, DOUGLAS COUNTY.

April 2.—We are having most beautiful weather here now. The roads have begun to dry. The farmers here are about two weeks behind. Last year every farmer was through sowing oats by the first of April. The late season has compelled them to look for more horses, because a short season means a strenuous season.—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Martin visited Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ledford over Sunday.—Mrs. Fred Cutler died on Monday afternoon, March 20, after an illness of two years.—There is a wedding to occur soon; we hope to announce it next week.—Miss Nellie and Donna Martin were visitors at Mrs. B. C. Martin's over Sunday.—Lee McGuire began work for W. E. Martin Monday.—Died, March 23, Wm. S. Stovall, aged 78 years; he came from Hardin County, Ky., with his parents when four years old, and was among the early settlers.—Miss Nannie Van Winkle returned home last Sunday, after a week's visit with her cousin, Miss Nellie Martin.—Old Uncle Sam Williams, who has been sick all winter, is no better.—J. W. Martin was a visitor at Willis Peacock's Sunday night.—Charles Martin was in Tuscula on Saturday.

LETTER FROM ARCOLA.

A quite long letter comes from Arcola, Ill., this week which lack of room compels us to omit. This letter tells of a snow fall of 33 inches in that place, stopping trains and reducing passengers to call upon the good offices of farmers for supplies. The letter also illustrates the hold Kentucky, and especially the hill country, has upon those who were born to it. When the spring comes, the heart of the wanderer turns to the "place where I was born" with a longing that no fertility of soil or greater prosperity in material things can satisfy.

Indian Territory

Are you thinking of coming southwest? If so you should by all means visit the Indian Territory. Remember that we are just now on the eve of statehood and there is no richer spot on the face of the earth than this; no country that offers as many inducements to both capital and labor. If you desire to acquaint yourself with the new country write today for the Indian Territory Business Guide. It tells you about every town in the Indian Territory; just what they have and what they need. It tells all about the wonderfully cheap lands, laws governing same, and just how they can be secured. 200 pages of solid information. The book will be mailed to any address upon receipt of one dollar.

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FOR RENT.

Rooms for rent, well located and ventilated. Enquire of C. C. Rhodus.

TO RENT

House to rent with garden. One mile east of Berea.
J. A. BRATCHER.

GET MARRIED

You have more than enough money to furnish your house if you

Buy From Chrisman

If you are already married you will save money by buying at

The Same Place

Everything in Furniture, Stoves, Carpets, Matings, Pictures, Frames, Mirrors, Organs and Sewing Machines.

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Call and see my goods and prices before you buy and the rest is easy.

R. H. CHRISMAN

TELEPHONE NO. 26

WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING

I will do watch and jewelry repairing for the lowest cash rates at my store on the Wallaceton Pike, one mile out. I will also repair sewing machines. Phone 120.

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LICENSED EMBALMER AND UNDERTAKER.

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You will never get well and strong, bright, happy, hearty and free from pain, until you build up your constitution with a nerve refreshing, blood-making tonic, like

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It is a pure, harmless, medicinal tonic, made from vegetable ingredients, which relieve female pain and distress, such as headache, backache, bowel ache, dizziness, chills, scanty or profuse menstruation, dragging down pains, etc.

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freely and frankly, in strictest confidence, telling us all your symptoms and troubles. We will send free advice (in plain sealed envelope), how to cure them. Address: Ladies' Advisory Dept., The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

"YOU ARE FRIENDS

of mine," writes Mrs. F. L. Jones, of Galatin, Tenn.: "For since taking Cardui I have gained 35 lbs., and am in better health than for the past 9 years. I tell my husband that Cardui is worth its weight in gold to all suffering ladies."

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Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in Two.

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